

# The Mining Journal

## RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 981—Vol. XXIV.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1854.

[Price 6d.

### MR. JAMES CROFTS, MINING BROKER,

No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON.  
Mr. Crofts TRANSACTS BUSINESS, both in BUYING and SELLING, for immediate cash.  
Mr. Crofts recommends capitalists not to be unduly alarmed as to the value of dividend and other good mining property; the effect of the war upon all mines producing ore must be to raise the value of the shares in proportion to the advancing value of metal; and as INVESTMENTS IN DIVIDEND MINES, Mr. Crofts particularly recommends Wheal Golden, Alfred Consols, Bedford United, Devon Great Consols, Trevelyan, Hingston Down, South Tamar, the Caradons, Exmouth and Adams, Wheal Mary Ann, Wheal Trelawny.  
The market continuing depressed, presents a most favourable moment for making purchases in every description of sound mining property.  
Mr. Crofts solicits particular attention to the shares in Stridridge Consols and West Stridridge, believing them to be perfectly safe investments at present prices, which exhibit a great disparity compared with the intrinsic value of both concerns.  
Mr. Crofts transacts every description of business connected with the Stock Exchange at the same rates of commission as charged by the brokers of that establishment.  
Mr. Crofts is a BUYER of Quinrell Downs and West Basset; and a SELLER, at a very low price, of 200 shares of Consols.

### MR. JAMES LANE, No. 33, THREADNEEDLE STREET,

LONDON, is in a POSITION to DEAL in any of the LEADING and DIVIDEND MINES; and is a BUYER of Stridridge Consols, West Providence, West Wheal Alfred, Alfred Consols, Hingston Down, &c.—June 9, 1854.

### ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING

OFFICES, No. 3, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.  
Mr. PETER WATSON will at all times give the best information (having been in business nine years); and also BUY and SELL SHARES on the usual commission.

### MR. W. LEMON OLIVER, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,

33, THREADNEEDLE STREET  
Business transacted in every description of British and Foreign Mines.

### MINING INVESTMENTS.—JOHN R. PIKE, grateful for the

support accorded to him by his very numerous connection, is desirous of calling attention to the present most FAVOURABLE JUNCTURE for the PURCHASE of MINING PROPERTY. From political causes, a great depreciation has taken place, and prices have been depressed to an extent which may fairly be characterised as absurd. A re-action must, ere long, occur, and intending purchasers will, therefore, do well to make their investments without delay. JOHN R. PIKE, having long resided in Cornwall, and being the owner of the mining district, has naturally acquired a correct judgment as to the relative value of various undertakings, at the same time that he has access to peculiar sources of information.  
Purchases or Sales in English and Foreign Mining Shares effected on the best possible terms for the usual commission.  
South Sea Chambers, Threadneedle-street, June 9, 1854.

### MR. JOSEPH WM. OLIVER, No. 75, OLD BROAD STREET,

LONDON, is a BUYER of the following SHARES:—

Wheal Wrey	Alfred Consols	Stridridge Consols	Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes)
North Trelawny	Great Alfred	West Stridridge	West Basset
Trevelyan	Henrietta	South Carn Brea	West Phoenix
Mary Ann	North Hingston	Wheal Golden	West Providence

Australian and Californian Gold Mines dealt in at the current prices.

Mr. Oliver recommends capitalists to avail themselves of the present depressed state of the market to INVEST in DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES. The following are the most in demand during the week:—

Alfred Consols	Herodfoot	South Wh. Frances	Wheal Arthur
Bedford United	Hingston Down	Spearhead Consols	Wheal Basset
Bedford United	Kennedy	Trevelyan Consols	Wh. Exmo. & Adams
Carn Brea	North Pool	Trevelyan Consols	Wheal Golden
Exmouth	North Basset	Trevelyan & Barrier	Wheal Jane
Devon Great Consols	Pulberron	Trevelyan	Wheal Mary Ann
Exmouth	South Caradon	United Mines	Wheal Trelawny
Gonnamena	South Tamar	West Caradon	Wheal Seton
	South Tolgus	West Providence	

### MR. CAREY, MINING AGENT, TRANSACTS BUSINESS IN

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINES, IN INSURANCE, BANKING, and RAILWAY SHARES, at the lowest prices of the day.

MR. CAREY has FOR SALE SHARES in DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, which, at present low prices, will pay from 20 to 30 per cent. ADAMS SHARES in good PROGRESSIVE MINES, with their machinery complete, and raising ore—Hingston Down, North Downs, St. Day United, East Caradon, Caylan, Tamar, Stridridge Consols, Clew Bay, Molland, Combarmin, East Wheal Vor, Dalecarlia, &c.

Moorgate-street, City, June 9, 1854.

### MR. H. G. SHARP HAS FOR SALE:—

100 Cornhill, 2s. 9d. 50 Tassan Lead, 5s. 3d. 50 Molland, 5s. 9d.  
Investigation, 2s. 6d. 100 West Stridridge, 3s. 6d. 100 Wheal James, 7s. 6d.  
Wheal George, 12s. 6d. 100 West Basset, 12s. 6d. 100 Port Phillip, 5s. 6d.  
Grey Mare, 2s. 6d. 100 Polkington, 14s. 6d. 100 West Stridridge, 3s. 6d.  
and has SHARES FOR SALE in the following, and other MINES:—Alfred Consols, Wheal Zion, Great Trevelyan, Hope Valley, North Downs, West Providence, Stridridge Consols, Trevelyan, Tavy Consols, Trevelyan, Tincroft, Wheal Golden, Round Hill, Wheal Tryphena.—Crosby Hall Chambers, Bishopsgate-street, London.

### MR. JAMES IS A SELLER (ALL CALLS PAID) OF—

125 Auz. Cons., 2s. 4d. 65 Clew Bay, 12s. 6d. 110 Perran United, 15s.  
Alfred Consols, 12s. 6d. 20 East Bosorn (20s. pd.), 214 Perran Silver-lead, 2s.  
British Australian, 10s. 6d. 100 West Basset, 12s. 6d. 100 Tressellyn, 3s. 6d.  
Birch Tor, 10s. 200 Grey Mare, 2s. 6d. 100 West Stridridge, 3s. 6d.  
Bodmin United, 16s. 20 Molland, 5s. 120 West Arthur, 5s.  
Carn Brea, 2s. 20 Lamerton, 5s. 100 Wheal Surprise, 3s. 6d.  
Devon Kapunda, 5s. 20 Mizen Head, 7s. 6d. 100 Wheal Albert, 3s.  
Devon United, 5s. 6d. 24 North Tamar, 1s. 6d. 68 Wheal Catherine, 2s. 4d.  
of Mines, 1, Finch-lane, Cornhill.

### MR. BRENCHLEY, MINING AGENT, begs to call the attention of

those seeking mines as a source of investment to the favourable opportunity now existing (arising from the depressed state of mining property, having its origin principally in the Eastern question being prolonged, and sales of stock by timid holders) in purchasing advantageously therein. Improvements in many mines may be effected shortly; and shares in many instances can now be purchased for little more than the value of the machinery and materials thereon. The rise under such bona fide advances is considerable and continuous, as is borne out by the recent demand for Consols has been eagerly enquired after. Judgment must be observed in the selection, and the public cannot be too cautious in giving a willing ear to those valuations which are frequently brought before them, entailing alone an endless loss of disappointment. Mr. Brenchley, from having correspondents in the most valuable districts, is enabled to afford every information as to those possessing the most valuable prospects, and will forward on application lists of prices, &c.

of the most promising and bona fide undertakings.

SALE, 50 Stridridge Consols Shares; also, amongst others—

Alfred Consols	20 Kilbricken	15 Tavy Consols
Bedford United	20 Ludcott	25 Trelawny
Carn Brea	100 Molland, 4s. 6d.	5 West Basset
Devon Kapunda	10 North Basset	10 West Basset
Exmouth	10 North Trelawny	10 West Phoenix
Exmouth	10 St. Aubyn and Grylls	20 Trevelyan Consols
Exmouth	20 Wheal Golden	15 Trevelyan
Exmouth	3 Wheal Arthur	100 Quinrell Downs
Exmouth	10 Wheal Gill	

Mr. Fuller and Co., Old Broad-street, London, June 9, 1854.

### MINING INVESTMENT.—T. FULLER AND CO., 61, THREAD-

NEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, beg to call attention to the favourable opportunity of INVESTING IN BRITISH MINES, particularly in those dividing their every two or three months, which average from 15 to 20 per cent., with every security; and being free from fluctuation, such as Consols, railway, and other securities; and recommending direct attention to the PURCHASE of SHARES in PROGRESSIVE MINES, being in full operation, with efficient machinery, and the development and bringing the same into a profitable state of working, and the present prices, cannot fail to remunerate all who invest; a careful selection of shares can be obtained by a daily communication with agents of high scientific and practical experience of the principal mines in Devon, Cornwall, and Wales.

Mr. Fuller and Co. will furnish every information to capitalists, either personally or by letter, and can effect purchases or sales of every description.

### CHARLES GURNEY, MINING COMMISSION AGENT,

No. 4, CORNET COURT, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, begs to call attention to the fact that he is able to TRANSACT BUSINESS in all DIVIDEND and in those commencing under prospects of advantage to the shareholders. Shares may be placed in the integrity of the advertiser by parties at a distance on the scene of action; and they may rely on his friendly and impartial advice on the subject of mining undertakings. The liability being fixed to persons whose means are limited.

Wheal Prosper, 5s. 6d.; Devon United, 12s. 6d.; West Stridridge, 4s.; Ballymore, 2s. 6d.; Wheal Sarah, 2s. 6d.; South Bog, 2s.

### MINING PROPERTY.—MR. HERRON has SHARES in the best

DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES FOR SALE, and which will give the purchaser 15 to 20 per cent. for the outlay. Amongst others are the following:—

Carb. Brit.	Alfred Consols	Great Devon Consols
Wheal Seton	South Basset	Trelawny
Trevelyan	West Basset	Trevelyan
Wheal Arthur	North Basset	Trevelyan
Bedford United	South Caradon	Mary Anne
United Mines	West Caradon	South Tamar

And has also FOR SALE SHARES in MINES having a PROMISING APPEARANCE, and affording greater range for speculation, such as—

Molland	Stray Park	Wheal Ury	Great Alfred
Gilmar	Tincroft	Halamanning	Speedwell
Tamar Consols	Trevelyan	North Damsel	Gonnamena
East Tamar	North Downs	North Downs	Grambl. & St. Aubyn
East Russell	Wheal Cupid	Bryntall	Garreg
Hingston Down	Wheal Harriett	Cwm Darren	North Vale of Towy
Trevelyan	East Buller	Thomas United	

Mining Offices, 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

### ENGLISH DIVIDEND MINES, exempt from competition, debts,

and liabilities, and paying dividends regularly every two months. The dividends paid last year amounted to £331,000.

Shares in the safest dividend mines may be bought to pay the purchaser from 15 to 20 per cent. per annum. In many first-class young mines important discoveries have been made, which indicate most lucrative results, and offer a wider range for profit than it is possible any other public security can afford.

The undersigned have established agents in all the principal mining districts, and therefore command reliable information for the guidance of the capitalist, and facilities for the transaction of business to any amount with the utmost promptitude, and upon the best possible terms.

JAMES S. TRIPP and CO., 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London. Established 1839.

### MESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE, MINING AGENTS,

No. 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, beg respectfully to inform capitalists, the present time offers unusual FAVOURABLE OPPORTUNITIES for INVESTMENT in BRITISH MINES, particularly some of those in which gold has been discovered, as sufficient machinery can be procured to extract the precious metal. Mining property, either dividend or progressive, if judiciously selected, seldom fails to prove remunerative.

Messrs. POWELL and COOKE will feel much pleasure in assisting parties to such selections, feeling confident of giving satisfaction to those with whose confidence they may be intrusted. Mines inspected, and reports furnished, on the usual terms, by competent agents, in Devon, Cornwall, and Wales.

Bankers—Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury.

### MR. B. LAMBERT TENDERS HIS SERVICE TO PARTIES

SEEKING INVESTMENT IN MINING PROPERTY. His object will be not only to obtain but to secure support, by the soundness of his information and the bona fide character of the undertakings to which he will direct attention.—References to persons of the highest respectability in the City.—Office, 29, Austinfriars.

### GENERAL MINE AGENCY OFFICES,

3, NAG'S HEAD COURT, GRACECHURCH STREET.  
ST. PIERRE POLEY, C. and M.E., Assisted by eminent Mining Engineers.

Private address, 19, Gibson-square, Islington, London.

### MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK & SHAREBROKER,

31, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

MR. REYNOLDS has BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in the following MINES:—

Agnes Fria	East Wheal Reeth	Peninsular Min. Co.	Wellington
Alfred Consols	East Wheal Rose	Peninsular Min. Co.	West Abraham
Alfred Cons. (slate)	East Wheal Russell	Peninsular Consols	West Alfred Consols
Anglo-Californian	Esquair Lee	Perran (silver-lead)	West Basset
Asa and Craig	Exmoor Eliza	Perran St. George	West Caradon
Balmun	Four Dargie (Cum.)	Phoenix Great Cons.	West Cinnia
Bedford United	Gawton United	Port Phillip & Col. Gold	West Damsel
Bell and Lanthorn	Gillmar	Prince Albert	West Darlington
Blethen Consols	Gonnamena	Quinrell Downs	West Stray Park
Blethen Tor & Vitter	Grambl. & St. Aubyn	Raleigh	West Par Consols
Black Craig	Great Devon Consols	Red Dragon	W. Phoenix (fresh.)
Butterton	Great Bryn Consols	St. Hil	West Providence
Bodmin Consols	Great Bryn Consols	Round Hill (Salop)	West Russell
Boscastle Consols	Great Cinnia	Silver Valley	West Seton
Boscom	Great Nugget Vein Co.	Sourton Consols	West Sharp Tor
Boscom & Botallack	Great Phoenix Cons.	South Caradon	West Sheba
Bottle Hill & Brewer	Great Sheba Consols	South Carn Brea	West Treasury
Britford Consols	Great Work	South Condurrow	West Trevelyan
Britannia Gold & Cop.	Great Wheal Alfred	South Frances	West Wheal Alfred
Bryntall	Great Wheal Badden	South of Scotland	West Wheal Frances
Butterton	Great Wheal Fortune	South Tamar	West Wheal Robinson
Callington	Great Wheal Vor	South Tolgus	West Wheal Russell
Calstock Consols	Gwalton	South Tovey	West Wh. Treasury
Caradon Wood	Halamanning	South-West Phoenix	Weston
Carn Brea	Haven & Henfwh	South Wheal Basset	Wheal Augusta
Carsons Creek	Herodfoot	South Wheal Basset	Wheal Brewer
Carvannall	Irish Cons. Mining Co.	South Wheal Lovell	Wheal Buller
Castle Dinas	Kennedy	South Wheal Russell	Wheal Catherine
Catherton	Kilbricken	Speedwell	Wheal Carpenter
Chiverton	Leeds and St. Aubyn	St. Aubyn & Grylla	Wheal Clifford
Clive & Colonial	Leeds Town Consols	Day United	Wheal Gills
Combarmin Consols	Leant Consols	St. Ives Consols	Wheal Golden
Comford	Leant	Stoke Climsland Con.	Wheal Llan
Condurrow	Lewis	Stray Park	Wheal Mary Ann
Coniston United	Llanes	Tamar Consols	Wheal Panny
Cook's Kitchen	Little Duke	Tavy Consols	Wheal Farwork
Copper Hill	Marke Valley	Tees Side	Wheal Fort (Brague)
Croadeck Moor	Mary Ann	Therry	Wheal James
Crane and Bejawa	Mendip Hills	Thomas's United	Wheal Jane
Crow Hill & Cabert	Michell	Tincroft	Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes)
Cupid	Mill Pool	Trevelyan & Boemo	Wheal Lemn
Cwm Darren	Molland	Trevelyan	Wheal Lovell
Cwm Erwin	Moldy	Trevelyan	Wheal Plenty
Dalrhyll & Darreh	Nanogollan	Trevelyan	Wheal Procter
Devon Burra Burra	Nantlle Vale (slate)	Trevelyan	Wheal Russell
Devon Cons. North	Nant-y-Car	Trevelyan	Wheal Seton
Devon Great Consols	Neptune	Trevelyan	Wheal Squire
Devon Kapunda	New Llanes	Trevelyan	Wheal Surprise
Devon United	North Basset	Trevelyan	Wheal Tachy
Dolcoath	North Buller	Trevelyan	Wheal Trevelyan
Duke of Cornwall	North Caradon	Trevelyan	Wheal Trevelyan
Dyffryn	North Damsel	Trevelyan	Wheal Trevelyan
East Alfred Consols	North Frances	Trevelyan	Wheal Trevelyan
East Basset	North Levant	Trevelyan	Wheal Trevelyan
East Black Craig	North Pool	Trevelyan	Wheal Trevelyan
East Darren	North Rocker	Trevelyan	Wheal Trevelyan
East Ding Dong	North Wheal Robert	Trevelyan	Wheal Trevelyan
East Frongoch	North Wh. Trelawny	Trevelyan	Wheal Trevelyan
East Halamanning	North Wh. Trelawny	Trevelyan	Wheal Trevelyan
East Margaret	North Wh. Trelawny	Trevelyan	Wheal Trevelyan
East Pool	North Wh. Trelawny	Trevelyan	Wheal Trevelyan
East Russell	North Wh. Trelawny	Trevelyan	Wheal Trevelyan
East Seton & Maude	North Wh. Trelawny	Trevelyan	Wheal Trevelyan
East Tamar	North Wh. Trelawny	Trevelyan	Wheal Trevelyan
East Tolgus	North Wh. Trelawny	Trevelyan	Wheal Trevelyan
East Wheal Buller	North Wh. Trelawny	Trevelyan	Wheal Trevelyan

And SHARES FOR SALE in the West Cornwall Railway.

The present period offers to capitalists an opportunity which rarely occurs for PURCHASING IN DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, as well as in PROGRESSIVE MINES, the former paying dividends not less than 15 per cent., and the latter by a considerable increase of profit on the improved value of the property. Mr. J. J. REYNOLDS is at all times in a position to FURNISH the most ACCURATE INFORMATION for the guidance of capitalists, and to effect PURCHASES or SALES of stock of every description, upon the best possible terms, on the usual commission.

Mines inspected by agents of experience and high respectability in any part of the kingdom within the shortest notice.—June 9, 1854.

### MESSRS. KENWORTHY AND CO., 37, OLD BROAD STREET,

continue to TRANSACT BUSINESS in BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES, RAILWAYS, DOCK, CANAL, and OTHER SHARES, CONSOLS, and GOVERNMENT SECURITIES GENERALLY, the present fluctuations therein offering a wide field for judicious speculation.

Messrs. Kenworthy and Co. would direct special attention to the prostrate state of the mining market, and in anticipation of an early reaction, would advise the immediate purchase of several promising adventures, now at a considerable discount, particulars of which will be furnished on application.—June, 1854.

### WHEAL MESSR.—MR. W. CHARLES HAS SHARES FOR

SALE in the above valuable MINE; and also in the following important MINES:—viz. Great East Wheal Rose, Bodmin United, West Par Consols, Perran United, East Caradon, Caylan, Kewick, Langford and Baring, Wheal Sedley, 63 Alfred Clay, Wrysgan Slate, West Cinnia, and others.

Mr. W. CHARLES is a BUYER in Marke Valley, Great Cinnia, Union Tin, and others.—27, Austinfriars, June 9, 1854.

### MR. EVAN HOPKINS, C.E., CONSULTING MINING

ENGINEER.—MR. HOPKINS may be CONSULTED DAILY by gentlemen and capitalists—who have invested, or may wish to invest their capital in MINES or MINERAL PROPERTIES—on all matters connected therewith—home and foreign. Also, in every description of METALS, MINERALS, ROCKS and their commercial value—NEW PATENTS, &c., so as to make a judicious selection and avoid questionable schemes.

Mr. HOPKINS requests his ANNUAL CLIENTS to SEND him their PRESENT ADDRESS, and a list of the shares, &c., they now hold.

38, Thurlow-square, Brompton.

### COLONIAL INVESTMENTS.—The undersigned, having for many

years devoted his particular attention to the rise and progress of the various Joint-Stock Associations connected with the colonies, at home and abroad, and receiving regularly their reports and full details of their proceedings, besides possessing many valuable and exclusive sources of information, through his extensive foreign correspondence, is enabled to FURNISH IMPARTIAL and TRUSTWORTHY INFORMATION, as to the position and prospects of ALL COMPANIES, to those who may be interested as shareholders, or are seeking profitable channels of investment.

P. L. SIMMONDS, 5, Barge-yard, London.

### ARUNDELL UNITED COPPER MINE.—FIFTY-NINE

SHARES in this valuable MINE to BE SOLD, for £1 10s. per share.—Apply to THOMAS BROWN, stockbroker, 75, Old Broad-street.

### SHARES TO SELL.—10 North Caradon, 10 Trevelyan and Trevelthick,

40 East Bosorn, 20 East Bosorn (free), and 15 Mizon Great Consols: the above have all calls paid. The highest offer will be accepted, sent before Wednesday next.—Address "Omega," 16, Catherine-street, Strand, London.

### TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, &c.—JAMES

LAWRIE and CO., COUSIN LANE, UPPER THAMES STREET, supply RAILWAY CHAIRS and SLEEPERS, FISHING PICES, BOLTS and NUTS, SPIKES and TIE BARS, COLUMNS, GIRDERS, SOCKET PIPES, and all kinds of IRON CASTING. Also, HENDERSON'S PATENT DEBRICK CRANES.

### COBALT AND NICKEL.—ALFRED SENIOR MERRY,

REFINER AND PURCHASER OF COBALT AND NICKEL ORES, and ASSAYER IN GENERAL.—Address, LEE CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM.

### NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, and GERMAN SILVER

WORKS, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—REFINED METALLIC NICKEL, OXIDE OF COBALT, &c. (WIRE, &c. REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH, GERMAN SILVER—in INGOTS, SHEET, NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

### NICKEL, COBALT, and MUNDIC.—FOR SALE, at GREAT

DOWGAS UNITED MINES, near St. Austell, Cornwall, several tons of NICKEL and COBALT, and about 150 tons of MUNDIC.—Apply to Messrs. RICHARDSON and WHITWORTH, 13, Corporation-street, Manchester; or to Mr. GUMMOS, St. Austell. Arrangements would be made for further supplies.

St. Austell, May 23, 1854.

### IBBOTSON BROTHERS and CO., SHEFFIELD, STEEL and

FILE WORKS; also COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the SALE and PURCHASE of every description of MACHINES and MACHINERY, and every article used by engineers, too numerous to enumerate in an advertisement.

### MR. THOMAS EDINGTON, IRON MERCHANT AND CON-

TRACTOR, INSPECTOR OF RAILWAY BARS and CASTINGS, No. 17, GORDON STREET, GLASGOW.

### CAPT. THOMAS DUNN, of TAVISTOCK, undertakes to INSPECT,

REPORT, and SURVEY any MINES or MINERAL PROPERTY in ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, or WALES. No objection to take the management of any mine or mines in the neighbourhood of Tavistock.

### MR. TYACK, MINE BROKER, CAMBORNE, from his situation

of increased experience, is well adapted to GIVE ADVICE to CAPITALISTS disposed to invest in MINING; considering the present time, a good and favourable opportunity to invest. Mines inspected by the most experienced agents.

### MR. G. GIDLEY, TORQUAY, DEVON, is PREPARED to

TRANSACT BUSINESS in Bedford United, South Tamar, Trevelthick, Great Wheal Vor, Henock, Trevelyan, Ivy Tor, Drevestigation, Silver Brook, Devon Great Consols, Exmouth and Adams, Alfred Consols, Polkington, Molland, and other mines. Mr. GIDLEY particularly recommends Devon Central as a bona fide and promising adventure.

### MESSRS. HENWOOD and CO., MINE AGENTS AND

SURVEYORS, LEEDS, OFFER THEIR SERVICES to parties embarking in MINING, and are prepared to give advice on all the leading speculations of the day. Offices of the Penrose Consols, Copper, Zinc, and Lead Mining Company, &c. Telegraph-yard, Leeds.

### MR. MICHAEL WM. BAWDEN, MINE SHARE BROKER

AND GENERAL ASSAY MASTER, LISKEARD.

### MR. RICHARD HAWKE, MINE SHAREBROKER,

LISKEARD, CORNWALL.

### MR. JOHN HARRISON, MINING BROKER,

33, CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

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## Original Correspondence.

## HINTS ON GOLD EXTRACTION.—No. V.

Sir,—The complimentary solicitations from many of your readers to continue the "Hints on Gold Extraction" have caused me to again occupy your columns, contrary to my intentions, as I did not desire to become a controversialist. My original intention was, to record a series of facts, gathered from the experience of many years in the gold regions of California and elsewhere. I did this, I grant, without due respect to the choice of style of composition; not over expecting any one could be found who would sacrifice the matter, for the manner of its relation. The subject is fraught with interest, and is, indeed, of the greatest importance, that successful machinery should be made adapted to the urgent necessities of the gold miner, who frequently feels conscious of the existence of gold in sufficient quantities in the ore to reap a rich harvest, if the mode of economical, rapid, and effective extraction could be discovered. This object I have accomplished, nor is this an hypothesis, a vague theory, or speculative dream. My whole course in arriving at such a conclusion, at least, deserves to be denominated experimental.

Having first satisfied myself at the mines, that at least 50 per cent. was being lost at the mills, and nearly all the fine gold in the placer diggings, I had, as before-mentioned, a machine made and put in operation on a comparatively large scale, involving a great outlay of capital. I found difficulties in practice, which all the newly-invented crushing contrivances lately brought before the public will have to contend with. The principal one being, to obviate the tendency to the accumulation of the quartz sand, which packs and cakes whenever a chance exists for so doing. I would now state distinctly, that in my first experimental machine I had two rollers, which had a vibratory motion on an horizontal bed-plate, 12 ft long, now not used by me; in the curved bed-plate of the armed cylinder I never found the least tendency to pack or cake. In amalgamation, this difficulty is much increased if the ore contains the sulphuret of lead, iron, &c.; these heavy substances form impenetrable barriers to the free action of the mercury.

Every report lately received from the gold mining regions mentions the difficulty experienced from defective amalgamators, which are as Protean as they are ridiculous; these, too, are made by practical men. Practice alone is of little service, it requires to know the causes of failure; a systematic inductive use of brains, otherwise 1000 years' drudgery avails nothing. I once heard an anecdote, which is applicable—a captain of a ship being pestered by a garrulous officious know-everything fellow, who was relating that he had travelled to Australia, over Central America, crossed the Andes, &c., was suddenly brought to a halt by the captain's interruption of his prose narrative, by saying—"Do you see my tea-kettle there? it has been all over creation, but none the wiser." So I daily hear men boast of having been all their lives devoted to mining; there is no merit in this if they have not profited the time in improving the existing defects. Except this general maxim they maintain, that all perfection has long since been accomplished—the *ultima thule*—in gold operations. I cannot consent to the belief, that any of your readers are so mentally constituted, so blind to human advancement; at least, if one can be found he is the melancholy exception.

All branches of industry have been benefited by the improvements made in machinery—the husbandman, the cotton weaver, the fine arts, locomotion, lightning transmission of thoughts, remote parts of the earth brought near, the comparative annihilation of time and space. Yes, the very elements, by the ingenuity of man, are made his obedient slaves. How, then, can we suppose that the separation of precious metals, the component portions of the great world itself, shall be an exception? No, such a thought is incompatible with the spirit of the age.

After having thoroughly reduced the rock, and submitted it to a complete trituratory process, by which the gold particles are perfectly secured of their deleterious coating, the process of amalgamation is attained by the employment of a series of cylinders, which are fluted longitudinally, in such a way, or are furnished with buckets of such a form, that as they rotate within concave amalgamating vessels containing mercury, and receive a supply of water (a constant overflow), they will take up a quantity of the mercury on their rising side, and discharge it on their descending side. The crushed and triturated ore is supplied to the amalgamating vessel by inclined planes, in such way as to meet the mercury on the descending side of the cylinder, and is carried through the whole body of the mercury which is in the amalgamating vessels by the action of the flutes or buckets, which "chute" of mercury brings the triturated ore into diffused contact, and thereby ensures the entire extraction of the finest particles of gold, which have been lost in all processes hitherto tried. The siliceous, iron and other metallic and earthy matter are carried off with the overflow of water. This is a general description of the method I have proved to be effective; the minor details cannot now appear. I have the satisfaction of announcing that the machine is now on the eve of completion by Messrs. Ransome and Sims, of Ipswich, where several of the most influential mining companies will test their ores, in samples of 10 tons; after which the machine will be erected at the establishment of John Taylor and Sons, at Rotherhithe. All persons interested, are invited to visit the machine in operation at the Orwell Works, Ipswich, prior to its being transported to London. In my next epistle I will enter into the philosophy of the "origin of gold."—*Norfolk-street, Strand, June 10.* ROBERT H. COLLYER.

## GOLD MINES, AND GOLD EXTRACTION.—No. IV.

Sir,—You must be well aware that I have no other object in making my observations on these subjects than that of informing the public of what is actually known, and of what is really doing, in the bona fide gold mining districts. This is the only Journal in England in which questions connected with practical geology, mining, &c., are discussed, and in which capitalists, and others interested in such pursuits, expect to find useful practical instructions for their government. As an old correspondent, I feel an interest in the welfare of the *Mining Journal*, not alone in its reports on mines, advertisements, &c., but more especially in the columns assigned for original matter, showing our progress in the knowledge of the laws and economy of the mineral kingdom, and of the system of legitimate mining.

Although the general information which the public requires is that founded on practical experience, yet there can be no objection to the opinions of theorists, provided they reason on unequivocal data, direct observations, and experiments. To those who have only studied geology, mineralogy, &c., in books; granites, porphyries, quartz, slates, &c., are all alike; but to the practical eye they present, individually and collectively, very different aspects and prospects. There are the metalliferous and the non-metalliferous—the sparingly-impregnated, and the richly-impregnated rocks, the small and large deposits depending on the chemical and local mechanical conditions, by which those who are practically versed in the science are able to judge of their value.

There are, again, rocks of the same denomination differing in their contents—e.g., auriferous quartz, argentiferous quartz, cupriferous, and plumbiferous quartz, &c. Such is the case in all varieties of the primary rocks: hence the cause of their variability and barrenness, not only in the different parts of the world, but also in the same locality. If "the great majority of quartz veins in prolific gold formations are found valueless," and if not one single quartz vein has yet been found sufficiently rich to pay for working alone, what are we to expect from quartz containing mere specks of gold in copper and lead formations? If the former, when surrounded by auriferous slate, and rich accumulations in the superficial debris, present such unfavourable prospects, surely the latter cannot offer much inducement to men of common sense. Those who maintain the contrary must bring forward something better than mere assertions and vague assumptions, to satisfy the reflective portion of the community. We have been hitherto called a nation of shopkeepers, and matter-of-fact men of business, but we are now apparently degenerating into a nation of gamblers, and are severely and deservedly criticised in our colonies, as well as in other parts of the world, for our deceptive schemes, and for the great gullibility of our small capitalists. The English gold mining question, &c., has been well treated in the *Sydney Herald*. If we encourage all descriptions of schemes at home, and highly coloured reports, which are never intended to be realised in a tangible form; and if we thus work the diggings in the public pockets, what are we to expect from our distant enterprises? The temptations and prizes in the London diggings have been so great that they have not only influenced the actions and minds of the managers of public companies, but also those of persons in other countries. It has been discovered that the gold extracting machines are much more successful in London than in any gold district

yet found: hence they come here from all parts of the world. Such is the general opinion.

There is an active principle in the mineral, as well as in the vegetable and animal kingdoms. We can determine the character of a crystal by its form. We know, also, that this active governing principle of the primary series not only antedated the animal, but is still existing, and we frequently find organic substances enclosed in the minerals and metals in caverns and old mines.

This is the age of progression, and progress cannot be checked by the old systems of geology, and ancient modes of extraction. Well-tested improvements and inventions require no artificial aid to sustain them. I do not know the machinery alluded to—"crushing by concussion—the iron losing its fibrous character—the constant jar producing a granular condition," &c.; but I know the value and permanent capabilities of a good stamping mill. Stamp heads have no fibrous structure: they are made of white and mottled iron, of a steel, crystalline grain, and rendered still more granular by being case-hardened. Each stamp-head can stamp 1 ton of hard mineral and quartz in 24 hours, and will last nearly 12 months, until it is worn down to the shank. I have put up many of them, and know well their great simplicity and utility. Look at our tin stamps in Cornwall. No other description of machine has been found equal to them for the purpose in question. The cost of stamping per ton in the wilds of America is about 4s., and in Cornwall about 2s.

What are called Chilian mills and arrastres are circular floors of hard rocks, over which large stones are dragged, for grinding minerals into impalpable paste, &c. Before we abandoned the use of quicksilver these mills were employed to grind and triturate the concentrated ores with that substance. I erected some of 12 feet in diameter, capable of grinding at the rate of 5 tons per day. Our improved stamps, and other arrangements, have superseded the use of mercury and the above-named machines.

I merely give these particulars to show your correspondents that my observations are not founded on theory, or on slight experience: they proceed solely from a desire that the public should know what is done at present in legitimate gold mines.

Thurloe-square, June 8.

## THE CRUSHERS IN A NEW LIGHT.

Sir,—Are we to have a new source of wealth in the gold-bearing rocks of Britain, or are our investigations in that direction to be paralyzed, and our capital lost, simply because of the failure of one or more incompetent machines? Your readers are sick of the weekly twaddle, conceit, and swagger of your gold-working correspondents; and it is time that their sophistries, conflicting theories, misrepresentations, and cunning, were superseded by fair comparison, correct practice, science, and truth.

With this view, I beg to suggest that a committee of gentlemen, or commission, be formed, composed of at least two or three eminent engineers and two first-class analytical chemists, to investigate the subject in the fullest manner possible. Without presuming to set forth every necessary preliminary arrangement, terms and conditions to enable such commissioners to form a correct judgment of the most economical, expeditious, and perfect machinery and processes at present known for extracting and securing the greatest possible amount of the precious metal, I will venture only to give an outline of a plan that at present appears the most practicable and satisfactory in its results. To this end a fund should be raised amongst intended exhibitors, to defray the cost of the award. Each exhibitor should deposit 50l. with you on the enrolment of his name, and give guarantee for at least 50l. more in case of need. The commissioners should invite inventors, manufacturers, and others, to deliver and erect machines or apparatus at their own cost on a mine to be selected by the commission; and to deposit written instructions with the latter to work their respective apparatus. That the commissioners should superintend a series of experiments with all the machines simultaneously; appropriating to each not less than 100 tons of ore of similar quality. That each machine be fed and worked, and in all respects managed in accordance with the written instructions of its respective proprietor. That ores be operated on both in their primitive and calcined state in all the machines, unless especially objected to by any exhibitor. That as some apparatus may be capable of being worked in a variety of ways, to suit various ores, the views of exhibitors be regarded in such particulars, especially as some of them may be worked in three or four ways, such as—1. Crushing, triturating, and amalgamating in one vessel.—2. Crushing and grinding in one vessel, washing and precipitating in another.—3. Stamping and crushing in one, two, or more vessels, and amalgamating in a second, third, or fourth, and so on. A minute examination of the condition of each machine should be made at the termination of the experiments. That the commission should close its labours by making a written judgment, or award, on each of the several and most important points constituting the most efficient machine and process. Amongst which points may be classed—1. Number of tons reduced per day of 10 hours.—2. Produce of the precious metals per ton, exclusive of that discovered in the tailings, or waste.—3. The quantity of gold and mercury found in the tailings, or otherwise, from each apparatus.—4. The quantity of mercury required, or used, and the quantity absolutely wasted by each apparatus.—5. Cost of working each per ton, exclusive of bringing the ore to the mills.—6. Probable cost of wear and tear, repair, or renewal of each per annum.—7. Facility of repairing.—8. Simplicity of construction.—9. Durability.—10. Portability.—11. Horse-power to drive each machine. I would also suggest, that you, Mr. Editor, should be empowered to take up and pay for such award, and publish it in the *Mining Journal*.

The value of the produce of the ore so operated on to pay the wages of labour, and make good any deficiency in the treasury; and the balance, if any, to be presented in the form of a prize nugget to the most successful exhibitor. Presuming that six machines enter the lists, and the ore produces 1 oz. of gold per ton, upwards of 2000l. from this source alone would be raised. I flatter myself you will not consider me intrusive or unreasonable by soliciting your able co-operation in bringing this vexed question to a just and satisfactory conclusion.

Patentee and Manufacturer of the Corrugated Gold Ore Mill.

Aldgate High-street, City, June 10.

## LIGHTING COAL MINES BY GAS.

Sir,—Since the appearance of the notice in the *Mining Journal* of the 18th March, relating to my suggestion for lighting mines by gas, I have had the honour to receive a letter from Herbert Mackworth, Esq., Inspector of Mines, in reference to that subject. He states that identical proposals have been submitted to him by the Chairman of the House of Commons Committee; further, that gas is already used to light short distances in the main ways of the large mines in the north of England, where there is a great deal of traffic.

The reasons hitherto given for its not being generally adopted appear to me wholly untenable; for instance, such as by the falling of the roof the gas pipes might become broken. Now, this evil could arise only on the supposition that the pipes were conducted along the roof of the ways, whereas I never contemplated laying them in any other manner than under the footpath.

Mr. Mackworth says (and he is no mean authority) that 95 per cent. of the explosions occur at "naked lights." Now, this is the real point at which I consider the suggestion of the Chairman of the House of Commons Committee and my own will be directed, because, if mines are lighted by gas, it is obvious that there would be men especially appointed to look after the lamps, and whose sole business would be to see that there were no naked lights; and as gas lamps never want trimming, surely it would not be too much to expect that by this simple plan ninety of the explosions out of the hundred might with certainty be prevented.

In making this suggestion, it must be distinctly understood that I consider the proper ventilation of mines of the first importance; but this does not gain any iota on the great advantages to be derived from a secure means of lighting under locked gas-lamps, the control of which would be taken out of the miners' hands.

Your correspondent, who dates his letter the 22d May, appears to misinterpret a passage in the paragraph of the *Journal* of the 18th. He cannot understand that "if coal gas is thus rendered useful to the miner," why coal gas should thus cease to be the bane of his operations. Just so. A tallow melter's house is burnt down by the boiling over of the fat from the melting-copper; tallow thus is the bane of his trade; but if he be made into candles he will thus, in another form, be able to use the tallow to light him at his work, and so it will turn out a good.

The observations of "A Practical Miner," which appeared on the 13th

May, are certainly not those of a "Practical Chemist," and their value can only be estimated according to their worth.—*nd.*

42, Chapel-street, Marylebone, June 7.

SEPTIMUS PIERCE, Analytical Chemist.

## THE GOLD EXPERIMENTS—BERDAN'S MACHINE.

Sir,—The friends and advocates of Berdan's machine have long assumed themselves, and possibly deceived some portion of the public, by repeating the statement, that 1000 lbs. of tailings from these works yielded 5 dwts. of gold when treated by that machine. Hitherto I have taken no notice of this statement, nor have Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, for whom I act, because it was only the tale of those interested in selling the machine; and it is my opinion that the machine is busily engaged in refuting all the absurd promises which have been made on its behalf, therefore it is reasonable to expect that the public would eventually arrive at the conclusion, that those who could make false promises would not be slow to get up false evidence in support of them. But in the last number of your *Journal* I find Mr. Evan Hopkins quoting this assertion as a fact; and as he appears to have great practical knowledge of the subject, and it is evident he is not peculiarly interested in the advocacy of Berdan's machine, it is requisite that I should inform him and the public that this statement is not a fact, and, therefore, should not be so quoted by independent writers. I perfectly coincide with the general tenor of Mr. Hopkins's remarks, and freely admit that there was a small quantity of gold and mercury in these tailings, a part of which may have been recovered by a repetition of grinding and amalgamation, but the entire residual charge did not amount to half the quantity said to have been recovered, and, therefore, it is quite impossible that the machine could have extracted that quantity, unless, indeed, the recovered gold found its way into the material treated between these works and the drawing off of the mercury used. In support of this contradiction, I may state that the original material of these tailings was the first ever delivered at the works, that it was subjected to very numerous assays by J. A. Phillips, J. Randle, and myself, and that its average contents in fine gold was 2 ozs.; as may be expected, the assays sampled from different days' grinding gave slightly different results, but the average was 2 ozs. My reduction of the entire quantity produced to the owners rather more than 2 ozs. per ton, above standard, so that they could have no reason to complain. Mr. Hopkins will be well aware, that although a second operation on the tailings of a material which had yielded gold, or nearly equal in quantity to the average assay, may possibly recover a little more, yet there was not the slightest chance of its paying the cost; and the fact that only 1000 lbs. of it was called for out of many tons will satisfy the public that it did not pay, or the owners would undoubtedly have been ready to employ the same means of the remainder. Mr. Hopkins has well remarked that the £ s. d. is an important element in this question; but the gold seekers of the total-extraction school seem to forget altogether that if they pay 10s. to get out the last 4s. worth of gold, the transaction will be an unprofitable one. Thos. B. Jordan, Superintendent of the Works, Colonial Gold Works, Rotherhithe, June 1.

## QUARTZ-CRUSHER AND GOLD-AMALGAMATOR.

Sir,—As your readers are aware, I have not shrunk from an expression of my opinion of Berdan's machine, even when such an opinion was extremely unfavourable, because it was alone, and more than balanced by hundreds of so-called successful experiments. Taken as a crusher, or as an amalgamator, I contended, plainly, that it is constructed in perfect ignorance of all that it pretended to do, or others, now *non est*, who pretended for it. Taken as a speculation, I imagine I was not far out when I placed it in the same category with "wooden nutcrackers" and "hickory hams." These things, I am informed, were so many unpalatable words to those who smilingly floated on that tide which had set in favour of the "two-machinae grinder and amalgamator." We all know and admit that it received the unqualified advocacy of gentlemen who are members of committee of some of our mining companies, as an other proof of their qualification to wield the superior power entrusted to them. Other gentlemen have courteously thanked me for having so induced them to hesitate, until my "well-grounded opinion had been adequately supported or contradicted by an experience to which any one might have ample reference." This morning's post brings me particulars of another "great fact," from a valued friend in Cornwall. He says, "I think that Berdan and others have played a pretty trick on the public. At the time they have incurred an expense of 3000l., and have got four of Berdan's machines: two have been erected and set to work, and the same kind of stuff that was sent to London and there produced 2 ozs. of gold to the ton, when tried at the mine does not produce a trace of gold." So much for "integrity" on the one hand, and experience on the other: and now allow me to ask, is it attempted to pervert the thing?—*Totnes, Devon, June 6.* W. E. GILL.

## THE CWMHEISIAN MINING COMPANY.

Sir,—I have no doubt your *Journal* will contain a full account of the report and proceedings of the meeting of Cwmheisian shareholders, which I have listened to with great interest; and I have come to the irresistible conclusion that this fine property has been sadly mismanaged by gentlemen, who, though perfectly honourable and straightforward, have evidently not been "strong enough for the place." I know that it is easy enough to find fault when the thing is done; but, with all respect, and the best feelings due to honourable men, I cannot help saying that it is a ridiculous blunder to undertake a national—aye, a gigantic work, such as this mining property, upon the evidence of so many practical men, really appears to be, without having any competent person, at least, at the head of the operations.

I fear to mention names, lest it should be thought I have a motive to serve, but in the course of the discussions several transpired, and it therefore appears there are such men to be had. The gentlemen who have hitherto directed the affairs of Cwmheisian appear, by their own confession, to have thought, that because their first experiments were so uniform and favourable, they had nothing to do but to plant a machine on the spot, throw the crushed rock promiscuously into a bath of mercury, and—*Hey!* presto!—bring out an invariable result of fine pure gold! Never was there a greater mistake.

I am far from thinking that gold does not exist in Wales; indeed, as the chairman (who quoted Sir Roderick Murchison) said, "it would be presumptions in any man to deny it;" and after the mass of evidence brought before the meeting, I am more than ever satisfied that gold does exist in large and paying quantities, and, probably, at Cwmheisian as great as any other part of Wales; but surely, whilst we are looking for our source of problematical wealth, we ought not to overlook the *real* wealth which lies indisputably before us—I mean the enormous lodes at surface of silver-lead ore, which, upon the authority of Mr. William Thorne—a practical miner, and chairman of the Llanerch Company—are of the most splendid promise; so much so, indeed, that it was said at the meeting that he would have put 500 men to work upon it at once.

The meeting appeared so well pleased with the honesty of purpose of Mr. Readwin and his associates, that I did not feel disposed to interrupt its harmony by what might have seemed captious fault-finding; I, therefore, joined in a vote of thanks to them for their good intentions; but I cannot refrain from telling them, through your *Journal*, that, if they are to be the pioneers in a great question, they must show that they understand the duties which devolve upon them. Without saying more at present, I shall wait with great anxiety for a further report, which we are prepared to peruse with the meeting stands adjourned. A CWMHEISIAN SHAREHOLDER.

City, June 6.

## WEST GRANADA (OR VERAGUAS) GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.

Sir,—In your valuable *Journal* of the 20th of May there appeared an anonymous letter, written by a person signing himself "A Cornishman," in condemnation of the conduct of the directors of this company towards those poor unfortunate men who sent out to the Isthmus of Panama; and on the 27th an answer appeared, written by the secretary of the company, Mr. W. L. Webb, identifying me, or Capt. Roberts, the underground agent, as being a party with the anonymous writer, or as being a big mouth, and finally to say that I had not the most distant idea that such a letter was in existence until I saw it in print, nor do I believe that Captain Roberts had. Your correspondent has charged the anonymous writer with falsehood; but before he did so he should learn to speak the truth himself—the old adage is, "Those who live in glass houses ought not to throw stones." It will, therefore, be more to his credit if he will speak the truth in future, instead of maliciously fabricating an untruth, which cannot possibly benefit him, and fortunately cannot injure the anonymous writer. It is now my duty to correct these two gentlemen, who appear to have a strong predilection for forging that which is not true. The number of Cornishmen sent out by the company was, including one boy, not 18, nor 12, as stated by your correspondent; but that little discrepancy is of no moment, there are other facts of far greater importance both to myself and others. I cannot now say whether or not the men had overdrawn the amount of their wages, not being the cashier; however, I always understood they had not.

The directors were not, as stated by your correspondent, entitled to charge the men for their provisions during the whole time they were in the company's service; which fact he would have known had he paid proper attention to their agreements, and that they were to have their board free until arriving at their destination. The three boys referred to by your correspondent were not to be charged the cost of the company from the time of their leaving England until their arrival in Cornwall; however, let this be perfectly understood, that they worked on their passage out, and while they were on the Isthmus, which, in my opinion, is far more than equivalent to their board. It is quite true that the men have not placed the company in a position to plead the invalidity of their agreements, and for this very obvious reason—they being too poor to bring such an action against the company; but the company have refused to settle with Capt. Roberts and myself, upon the ground of their not being a registered body at the time our agreements were signed by the directors, who appear to be in a hurry to say whether or not the directors were packed off in third-class carriages, nor do I know what amount was given them for their passage to Cornwall; but this I do know, to my sorrow, that the person sent home in charge of the invalids had to borrow 15l. to pay a part of their expenses from New York to Liverpool, which amount has not been refunded to this day, nor has the person in charge been paid his wages. I confess with very much pleasure that the four men commanded at Southampton were sent home by me and Capt. Roberts without commencing the fact of their arrival in England to the directors, but they were not off in third-class carriages. Had I kept the poor men at Southampton, it is very likely I should have had to bury them there, as one died immediately on his arrival at Falmouth. To send them there, and to provide some little necessities for them on the voyage, I was obliged to advance 24l., money which I had received from the sale of the dead men's clothes; the whole of which I have since paid to the widows of the deceased; however, that amount and my salary has been retained by the directors, for the simple fact of telling them the truth respecting the poverty of the men.

After I had sent the sick men to Cornwall, Capt. Roberts and myself attended for ourselves at the office of the company, 11, New Broad-street, and danced between the three successive weeks, at the expiration of which we had the honour of meeting the directors' attorney and your correspondent, without having any communication with, or even a sight of, the directors. It is now, I think, quite obvious to all disinterested parties, that provided I had taken the dying men to London, I should have been paid their expenses in addition to my own. I positively deny that the sickness on the mine had its origin in any negligence or improper conduct of mine or of Capt. Roberts. Perhaps your correspondent will be good enough to inform me why the cashier was ill the whole time he was on the Isthmus? and, peradventure, he will assign a reason why the amalgamating officer died? These gentlemen were not in the best house in the village, nine miles from the mine, when the public was immediately under my control. It may be, also, that he was sent out to the mine after it had become so full of Germans, that he was sent out to the mine after it was recalled! They, your correspondent informed me, would develop the mine fully—but where are they now? I have been told that one died there, and the remainder have returned home ill. Mr. Ram, one of the above staff, accounts for his sickness to the want of accommodation; however, if he will be so good as to look into the prospectus of the company, he will find a statement that there is at the mine

ample accommodation for the men, and that they were well provided with food and drink, and that they were well paid for their services, and that they were well treated by the company, and that they were well provided with clothing, and that they were well provided with shelter, and that they were well provided with everything that was necessary for their comfort and convenience, and that they were well provided with everything that was necessary for their health and safety, and that they were well provided with everything that was necessary for their happiness and well-being, and that they were well provided with everything that was necessary for their success and prosperity, and that they were well provided with everything that was necessary for their glory and honour, and that they were well provided with everything that was necessary for their fame and reputation, and that they were well provided with everything that was necessary for their power and influence, and that they were 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ample accommodation for 40 workmen and 12 officers. The gentleman referred to came home from the mine with a very flattering and promising report, for which I dare say the directors paid him most handsomely; but the unsophisticated truth delivered to them by Capt. Roberts and myself, relative to the poverty of the mine, has been the cause of bringing upon us the indignation of the directors, and the non-payment of our salaries.

With respect to the falsification of the samples, I can only say that they were taken from six different places across the lode in my presence by Capt. Roberts and several miners, some of whom are still alive in England, and will bear testimony that they were fair average samples of the whole lode, and I am willing to take an oath that they were so. If the directors wished me to make false statements of the mine, they should have told me of the fact previous to my leaving England; in that case I should have said that I would not accept the situation.

It will, I think, be rather amusing to the inhabitants of this country to know who your correspondent means by the authorities of Veraguas; I know of none in the locality of the mine, but Alexander, a black man, whom I was informed, was a runaway slave from Jamaica, and a Spanish Indian, who can neither read nor write. These are the authorities, I presume, your correspondent would give the public to understand before whom the evidence was taken relative to the value of the ores and unfairness of the samples; but I positively declare that there was no evidence taken before any authority, party, or person; and that the statement made by your correspondent is a gross violation of the truth, based on sinister motives, regardless of the character of those who are in the habit of speaking that which he does not practice. Had the directors been guided by my reports of the mine, they would have saved the company many thousands of pounds. I have borne their severe and unfounded remarks for a very long period, but I will not do so in future. My reports were true; and the working of the mine, or the breaking up of the company, will before long fully prove that they were so, no matter what your correspondent may say to the contrary. It is only for the purpose of keeping himself in the company's service. We left England on the 9th of April, 1853, 25 in number, all in good health and spirits; but before the 20th of June, there were six dead and ten ill, and two have since died. Such facts as these will, I think, speak for themselves as to the healthiness of the climate, in an unusually healthy season. Let him, therefore, who goes to Fort Bowen Gold Mine, after he sees this statement, bear the reproach of being his own murderer, his wife being a widow, and his children fatherless.—J. ELEY: Park Hematite Mine, near Llanerhone, Llanerhone, June 6.

#### CASTLE DINAS MINING COMPANY.

Sir,—I find a report of this mine in your valuable Journal of last week, but not one word of Berdan's machines. I should be glad to know from Mr. T. Brewer, to what machine or machines he refers when he states, "We have had the misfortune to break part of the connections between the engine and the machine, which it will take ten days or a fortnight to repair. The machines themselves are quite complete, and work very well." This statement is so vague that it really seems to me to have been written with an intention of misguiding the shareholders. What is Mr. Brunton's opinion? He it was who led the shareholders to believe that this mine was productive of a large percentage of gold, and induced the company to purchase two crushing and stamping machines. Months have elapsed since these machines were to have been in operation, but nothing has yet been done, so far as I am aware, beyond their delivery. All the information Mr. Brunton has condensed to furnish (and for that the shareholders are indebted to the report of the meeting in your Journal of the 6th of May) is that the machines had arrived in a defective state, and that he had received a letter from Captain Brewer, stating that he should be able to let him know in the course of another week when such machines would be ready! It was clear from the statement of Mr. Brunton, at that meeting, that Messrs. Nourse and Co., the agents for Mr. Berdan, had not complied with the terms of their contract. A deputation was appointed to wait upon Messrs. Nourse and Co., but the result of their interview has never been communicated to the unfortunate shareholders. I cannot help feeling, under all the circumstances, that if there has been no deception practised, there has been gross and palpable negligence, and an utter disregard of the interests of those who were induced to invest money upon representations which, I fear, will never be realised. Mr. Brunton has a duty to perform to himself, as well as to the shareholders, and I hope he will not neglect it. I ask for it just now, as it is the most honest report in your Journal from week to week—a request which no reasonable man can, I think, refuse to comply with.—BATH, June 6. A SHAREHOLDER.

#### THE DEVON BURRA BURRA.

Sir,—Seeing the remarks of "Inquirer" on this mine, and having been requested by a shareholder to examine it as recently as April last, you will allow me a short space to reply. I first visited Wheal Surprise, when the captain, rather an active young man, accompanied me over to Burra Burra, when I noticed the ore at surface, and made enquiry as to the direction of the lode and stratification. I then called on the purser, who was on the mine, and told him my business. He very civilly said the claim was underground, and that he would get him up; but feared they had not clothes at hand. The captain of Wheal Surprise offered clothes from his mine, having to go underground there also. I arranged with the purser of Burra Burra to go to surprise first, and return in about two hours in the same clothes. I did so, when I found the captain up and changed. On enquiry, they said that they had received instructions from their committee to let no one see the mine without an order from them. As a matter of course, I returned to Wheal Surprise to shift my clothes, feeling quite satisfied that I had seen the mine and inspected the ore, and from what I saw at the surface, that they had no lodes opened on of sufficient promise to turn up ore to meet the high reports. As stated by "Inquirer," they had a few tons of low price copper at surface, and a little tin stuff stamping. I am pretty well satisfied from what I saw and gathered that the mine was not over prolific in ores, otherwise they would have allowed me to see it. Refusals but seldom happen to me—only three in five years; they were at Poltimore, Devon Burra Burra, and Great Sheba. In the latter case it originated from a change of captains—the new one not knowing me, though I had a general order from Mr. Vatcher to go through any of the mines, and had been to Wheal Mary Consols and Wheal Gill a day or two previous. An order is since sent to Sheba to allow me to examine it whenever I call. Withstanding Devon Burra Burra agents refusing to allow me to examine the mine, I do not wish to insinuate that it is unworthy of a trial. I have no doubt but the lodes were poor when I called, and still are; but they are worthy of a trial—their particular position makes them so. They have two splendid cross lodes intersecting the east and west lodes near the engine—one west and the other east; and if these are Wheal Surprise lodes, as they represent, a large fault, or left-hand heave, has taken place from the west cross lode. After which a change of ground for the better has appeared, and copper may be expected to be the most productive lode. The second, or east cross lode, being very large, is not unlikely to be also a large heave. From not being permitted to examine the mine, or take the bear and dip of each lode, I could come to no conclusion on it, but it is not unlikely to be a right-hand heave; east of the great cross lode the copper lodes on the east side is a very desirable point to be seen.—N. ESSON: Wicelcombe, June 7.

#### GENERAL MINING COMPANY FOR IRELAND.

Sir,—As I am given to understand the meeting held on the 3th inst. has been adjourned until the 10th inst., and in the meantime that a committee of three gentlemen, then appointed, should examine and report on the affairs of the company, which report, I presume, will be printed and circulated among the shareholders in accordance to such adjourned meeting being held; I have to express my hope that you will impress on the directors the propriety of placing the absent shareholders in the same position as those who attended the meeting, by circulating their report, or allowing the substance to appear in your columns; indeed, I think the proceedings of all companies should be rendered public through the medium of the press.

#### CARSONS CREEK MINING COMPANY—TO THE DIRECTORS.

GENTLEMEN,—Your statement, dated June 6, and Mr. Carrington's and Mr. Inch's report, make it necessary that a general meeting of shareholders should be held, before the directors decide whether the undertaking should be proceeded with or abandoned; to the effect of continuing the undertaking, to lay before the meeting a detailed statement of the nature of the claim on the mine by the original holders; and to explain fully what hold we have now on the mine as to actual possession, and what power we have to enforce the original agreement; to explain fully the nature of the matters' claims, and the difficulties that may be looked for in satisfying or expelling them; to state the expense of removing the machinery from San Francisco, and the cost of the work; and, finally, the total amount likely to be wanted to effect these objects. These statements, made to a general meeting, would enable them to come to a proper decision, and, if satisfied as to the probability of success, would induce them to proceed, and, through them, the public, to give a permanent support to the directors. You decline to call this meeting, what may be expected is, that the shareholders will withhold their support. What confidence is there in a board that does not call periodical meetings of shareholders? And what a vague expression it is that "Arrangements will be made for holding stated periodical meetings of shareholders." Why not say at once they will be held twice a year, in January and June? It is concealment and mystery to destroy confidence. I shall send you a copy of the *Mining Journal* which contains this letter, and I print it instead of sending it to you in manuscript, that the shareholders at large may see it as well as you.—CITY, June 8. A SHAREHOLDER.

#### THE DALECARLIA SILVER-LEAD MINES, SWEDEN.

Sir,—A letter from one of the agents of the above-named mines, dated the 13th May, has just reached me, from which the following is an abstract, and feeling it cannot do otherwise than give great satisfaction to the shareholders who may not have an opportunity of seeing for themselves the property in which they have embarked their capital, I hand it to you for publication in your valuable Journal:—

"The mines are looking very prosperous indeed, large quantities of lead lying about in confused piles, together with copper ore and other minerals, the whole making a complete specimen of the rich hills and valuable valleys of the county of Cornwall. I do indulge in the most sanguine opinion of this selection of mines, being one of the most promising I ever saw, and have no doubt that at no distant period we shall declare such dividends as shall give ample satisfaction to all parties concerned. One of our lodes is laid open on the back 6 or 7 feet wide for the almost incredible distance of three miles; the natives have of late made large returns therefrom, but, through want of machinery, have reluctantly suspended their operations. The writer then sums up by saying, 'We are enjoying very good health, have a good appetite, a good living, and everything to make us comfortable.'"

Many persons acquainted with the agent, and of his very efficient ability as a practical miner, prompt me in laying this before the public, being totally unacquainted with the company.—W. H. L. STEPHENS: Wadebridge, Cornwall, June 2.

#### ASSETS OF THE ANGLO-MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

Sir,—Allow me to correct an unintentional error into which I may have fallen in my communication of last week; for, upon again looking over some old correspondence of 23d Nov., 1852, yet, as it appears that it was not payable until the 7th of the following month, I hand it to you for publication in your valuable Journal:—

"I have, however, I am in error in this particular, I may fairly in a measure attribute to the pertinacity of the present ruling powers in refusing all further information about the association's finances. In fact, I have twice during the present year applied with request for a balance-sheet of the receipts and disbursements of the 30th of Nov., 1852, to the 30th of Nov., 1853. Such a balance-sheet would, of course, clear up all doubts on the subject. I should like much to find out the number of shares upon which dividends are actually payable, as I believe I have very much to say on the subject. I have collected some statistics, some statistics, regarding the valuable hacienda of St. Agustín, which I hope shortly to lay before the shareholders.—CHARLES STREET, St. James's, June 6. CHAS. RICHARDSON.

#### GOOD PREDICTION—AN ABUNDANT HARVEST.

Sir,—I perceive, in last week's *Journal*, an article, headed "Good Prediction," followed by the meteorological observations made by the Whitley Physical Society, on Thursday, the 6th of April last. Now, as you have not given the date at which these observations were delivered, it renders the prediction regarding lightning and thunder apparently no prediction at all. February, March, and April were extraordinary dry months. I took the opportunity of throwing out my remarks at the beginning of the latter month, when farmers were grumbling for want of rain, and were surcharged with the most direful forebodings regarding their crops. In a philosophical point of view, the prediction about thunder is interesting, and has so far been signally and awfully verified throughout the country; for I do not know any now living who remember such an amount of thunder as has been met with in any season of May equal to the last. I should not have troubled you with these remarks, had they not been connected with a long and extended enquiry, which I have been carrying on for a great number of years. Neither should I have been so daring as to have made the prediction at all, unless I felt somewhat sure of its verification.

Whitley, June 5.

GEORGE MERRITT-WATKINS, M.D.

#### THE LEEDS TOWN CONSOLS, AND MR. R. TREDINNICK.

Sir,—I have read an advertisement in your last week's *Journal* in which my name is most unwarrantably used, my motives questioned, and my conduct censured; yet, had I not respect for public opinion, and an earnest desire to stand well in the estimation of numerous friends who peruse your columns, I would treat the calumny with the profound contempt which its evident malignity deserves. I allude to the conversation at a meeting of shareholders in Leeds Town Consols Mine, held on the 29th May, at the secretary's offices, from which I was absent by preconcerted arrangement with two members of the committee, and several influential shareholders, under a pledge that my claims to the office of manager, not secretary, should be laid before the shareholders at a special general meeting, to be convened for that purpose, and of which at least 21 days' notice should be given to each proprietor. I shall, however, limit my remarks to an explanation of my position in connection with this company, and the transactions between myself and the parties who took such unnecessary trouble, first to slander and backbite me, and then to embody their venomous twattle in an advertisement, for vicious purposes.

About two years ago I projected this company, and to raise 10,000l. admitted about 20 persons partners and promoters with myself. A Mr. Gold recommended Mr. Eley to me for the office of secretary, and I gave him the appointment, and 100l. per annum, advancing him 29 guineas to furnish the offices. I was assured that the connections of the latter were equal to subscribing the required capital, if necessary; 5000l. however, were paid into the Commercial Bank to cover preliminary expenses, the greater part of which was frittered away in useless advertisements. As last I transpired that the united strength of both secretary and committee was equal only to 87l. 10s., although double the money had been expended to test it. In this dilemma, the company had either to be dissolved, or funds provided to work the mine. I determined upon the latter, and purchased upwards of 2000 shares, to establish harmony amongst the promoters, at a cost exceeding the amount I had received from the whole of my co-partners. Mr. Abbott, then holding 1000 shares, since purchased by me, suggested, and I effected, a sale of 3500 shares to the West Cambrone Mining Company for 21000l., all of which I individually paid, excepting about 1000l., a consequent sale of 1000 shares, was subscribed by the Leeds Town Consols shareholders; fully two-thirds of this sum also was paid by me. These sums, with the 5000l. in the Commercial Bank, made the capital 33500l., instead of 10,000l., as the prospectus issued by the committee testified.

I continued to pay from time to time the liabilities of the company, until in the fall of last year I suspended payment, in consequence of the bankruptcy of Mr. George Henet, and the inability of several parties connected with this company to meet their engagements with me. At this time I owed the mine 412l. 12s. 2d., which I believe was afterwards reduced to 3800l., an amount which I was unable to pay. I was then as well as Mr. Eley, and Mr. Gold, and Mr. Joseph Tredinnick, were all in the same predicament. I was then as well as Mr. Eley, and Mr. Gold, and Mr. Joseph Tredinnick, were all in the same predicament. I was then as well as Mr. Eley, and Mr. Gold, and Mr. Joseph Tredinnick, were all in the same predicament.

A call of 5s. was made, which, if responded to, would have raised 3000l. more, but the shares becoming unsaleable they were reduced, through forfeiture, to 10,316l. and whilst in this predicament, several of the shareholders applied to me to assist them in raising the money, and their secretary was unable to bring a purchaser to relieve the pressure. This I consented to do, and introduced the subject to the notice of Mr. Chatteris, who engaged to find funds to pay for whatever shares I could get at 10s. to 12s. 6d., call paid. I first handed him a transfer for 95 shares, upon which he paid the call, gave me a post-dated cheque for 122l. 10s., and after several applications paid me 11l. 5s., but in two or three instalments. My next operation was to sell him 250 shares for his acceptances at three months, which I discounted, to provide the purchase money, a memorandum being signed at the time by all the parties, and the shares were delivered to him, and Mr. Joseph Tredinnick. This agreement he repudiated, as the shares advanced in price, and I dropped his acquaintance. Bills, however, became due, and the evident want of funds at starting became more obvious as the day of payment drew near. He sought me out, and, after apologise, offered to pay Mr. Joseph Tredinnick 44l., if I would re-purchase the shares at 20s., and thus provide the money required. I accepted; he executed a transfer to my nominee, and the bills were paid, Mr. Joseph Tredinnick had his 44l., and Mr. Chatteris the same; in fact, the operation was to this effect—giving the latter 44l. to get back my 250 shares, and the bills retired. Since this period I have had two other transactions with him—viz., discounted his acceptances for 122l. 10s.—one for 500l. paid, the other for 622l. 10s. dishonoured. For these acceptances I gave him 30 Leeds Town Consols shares and 200l. in cash, and a 16th part of a mine, which I have offered to deliver him whenever he pays the call, 932l. 15s., since made upon the same, less 50l. paid on account. The other and last transaction was the sale of 78 Leeds Town Consols shares at 15s., for which he gave me a cheque, and I delivered the shares; for the balance due to me of 88l. 15s. I served him with a demand in bankruptcy on the morning of the 29th May, of date of meeting, when these insidious words were used by him:—"Mr. Richard Tredinnick was in the habit of claiming friendship with those with whom he had any business connection; he had no other reputation any such connection, and would not allow his name to be made use of as being favourable in the slightest degree to Mr. Tredinnick's claims and object." Suing a man in bankruptcy may be a friendly act, but I have hitherto regarded it in a different light. It appears to me that this insignificant accountant's appreciation of bankruptcy proceedings, dishonoured acceptances, post-dated cheques, and repudiated bargains, are equally consistent with his remarks in respect to me, and his conduct as a gentleman.

Mr. Venning purchased, at my instigation, 2700 shares, which for a time were held by us on order, and under my operations the market became very active, per share. In the interim, however, I had frequent interviews with the secretary, but found it utterly impossible to act in concert. He was upon all matters and at all times cautious, contracted, and perille, both in his intellect and conduct, whilst everything that I suggested met with the most petulant and obstinate opposition. I told Mr. Venning that I was heartily tired of my connection with the company, as the best market operations were certain to be upset, from the secretary's want of tact, and constant interference with the business of others, and that I would cease from it altogether unless another was appointed. He concurred with me in the incalculable injury to the company, and, in consequence of this, communicated with several parties, but found a difficulty in procuring an eligible successor. At last I sold my interest to Mr. Venning, and retired, I hoped, from the mine as an adventurer for ever. Immediately upon this the market evinced a weakness; shares were offered, but no buyers presented, and before a month expired they became again stagnant, and all but unsaleable. Several holders again solicited me to interest myself in the market; I refused, unless the secretary was changed. Upon this I was asked to take it myself, and in the absence of another being at hand, I allowed myself to be put in nomination by a requisition being drawn up, addressed to the committee, and which I signed by the holders of 4000 shares. The requisition was signed, and was not intended to be acted upon, as one of a far more comprehensive character was in contemplation.

My dealings in this mine have been most extensive, and nearly all the shareholders have directly or indirectly been introduced through me, and I certainly felt a strong disposition to render the market active, and by a vigorous and practical development of the lodes place the mine in a profitable position. But the conduct of many of the shareholders at the last meeting (influenced, doubtless, to some extent by the representations of Mr. Chatteris, who convened a private meeting, and sent a circular to the shareholders, in which he endeavored to induce them to the resignation of Mr. Eley, and to change the current of my ideas, and unless the shareholders undo all that they did at their last meeting, discharge their secretary, and expel Mr. Chatteris from the committee, I will do all in my power to frustrate their knavish tricks; but whether it will be by buying up the majority, as many expect, at whatever price the shares can be secured, and hold themselves in readiness to sell, or depressing the market until the property is altogether unsaleable, is a matter for my own consideration, and not announcement in this letter. I will simply observe, that on the 19th May I purchased 1000 shares of Mr. Venning at 20s., in anticipation of the appointment. Yesterday I offered one of the committee 800 shares, which he refused to take, and I took them for Mr. Eley. I gave him a transfer for 40 shares to test the capabilities of the secretary, before he incurred the responsibility of so large a purchase. He tendered it, and the money was not forthcoming, and I have his authority for stating that the loud boasts of this individual, "that he will guarantee his supporters from loss through Mr. Tredinnick influencing the market," is badinage and swag.

One thing, however, Mr. Editor, I will assert—viz., that the present secretary shall not keep office for ever; but whether he resigns, or be discharged, is a matter of perfect indifference to me, so long as I have a voice in appointing his successor.

The observations of the Leeds Town Consols shareholders, but I am as well as they, that these gentlemen appear to have laid out considerable sums of money in mining, and are, therefore, entitled to some little latitude, provided their ravings do not exceed endurance.

Mr. Rawlings had no business at the meeting, as Messrs. Harvey and Co. are not shareholders. I hope he spoke the truth, as all the mines I am manager of are intended to be worked for the benefit of shareholders, and not merchants; nor do I intend to allow their clerks to swig punch at my expense when they solicit orders.

Mr. Nicholas Harvey is a shareholder, but his representative, Mr. Parry, gave me a different reason for supporting Eley in office. He told me that he was a shareholder in Carrack Dews Mine, and that a large and expensive engine was ordered, and not yet paid for; and he was apprehensive if Leeds Town Consols was removed from the office that Carrack Dews would suffer. In this he showed some judgment, for, as it is, the shares are going begging for the call of 2s. 6d. I purchased 150 a few days ago at 1s. 6d., and am a seller of 100 at 5s., call paid. This reminds me, Mr. Editor, that your Share List is incorrect; you should quote these shares 7s. 6d. paid, and the price 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d., instead of 22s. 6d.

Mr. Goode is right in opposing me, but he could do so without using the word dishonour, as I could readily retort the observation, if I thought proper. He will know, whenever the mine is removed into my office, how much I will make those secret commissions out of another man's connection, which every Stock Exchange sharebroker knows how to effect when chance throws him amongst them.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I must apologise for troubling you with so long a letter, but if you insert such libellous advertisements you must expect some little inconvenience; and permit me to add that if either one of the clique will repeat in my presence the observations made behind my back, it will afford me considerable satisfaction to resent it on the spot.—42, Lombard-street, June 9. R. TREDINNICK.

DEFECTS OF STEAM-BOAT BOILERS IN THE UNITED STATES.—It is stated that the "hydrostatic pressure" the test of the strength of boilers prescribed by the United States steam-boat law, cannot be relied on at all to prove the tenacity or security of boiler-iron. It was proved that the ill-fated *Kate Kearney's* boilers bore, some months ago, a pressure by this test of 150 lbs. to the inch, 110 being her working limit by law; and yet it was shown, on trial, that the exploded boiler was grain like pot-metal, was brittle, and would fly to pieces under the blow of a hammer.

#### Meetings of Mining Companies.

##### CWMHEISIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of Mr. T. A. Readwin, 2, Winchester-buildings, Great Winchester-street, on Tuesday, Mr. COLEMAN in the chair.

Mr. READWIN, the purser, having read the notice convening the meeting, the CHAIRMAN read the following report:—

In accordance with the arrangements made in the first instance with the partners, or shareholders, in the Cwmheisian Gold Mining Company, the promoters have called the present meeting, for the purpose of laying before them a narrative of their proceedings, and of giving to the shareholders, as originally stipulated, the option of retaining or abandoning their respective holdings in the adventure. To prevent misapprehension, the promoters (Sir Charles Kirkpatrick, Mr. Thomas A. Readwin, and Mr. Jno. D. Brunton) beg to repeat, for the information of existing holders of parts in the Cwmheisian Mining Company, the circumstances and conditions under which the company was organised. An agreement for the purchase of the mines was made by Mr. Jno. D. Brunton from Mr. Bruin, in the month of September last, for the sum of 16,000l.; 10000l. to be paid on or before the 24th day of October last, for the option of completing the purchase by the payment of the remaining 15,000l. at the expiration of six months.

Prior to the 24th day of October last, trials of ores, taken from various parts of the mine, were made by Berdan's machine, and the results were so strikingly favourable as to induce the promoters to decide on then paying the 10000l. on the above-mentioned terms. A meeting of several gentlemen, who had been invited to witness the first experiments, was immediately convened at Mr. Readwin's office, at which it was proposed to constitute a company on the Cost-book Principle, of 60,000 parts, or shares, of the nominal value of 1l. each, such number and amount of shares having been stipulated for by Mr. Bruin, in his agreement with Mr. Brunton. Of these 60,000, one fourth, or 15,000 shares, were reserved to represent 15,000l. of purchase capital; and of the remaining 45,000 shares, the promoters offered one-fourth of that number, or 11,250 shares, to those gentlemen who should furnish the 10000l. then required for immediate payment to Mr. Bruin, to secure the option of completing the purchase; and the remaining number of 33,750 shares were reserved to themselves on these conditions—viz., that the promoters should, as an equivalent for the interest reserved to themselves, find the requisite capital to work the mine during the then ensuing six months. The meeting readily adopted these proposals, and a demand for a much larger number of shares (and consequently a tender of much more than the required sum of 10000l.) was made upon the promoters and accepted by them.

A company, called the Cwmheisian Gold Mining Company, was accordingly constituted on the Cost-book Principle, and a record of proceedings was inscribed in the cost-book of the company. The shares were appropriated as before-mentioned, but the only shares then issued to the public were those represented by the 10000l. subscription, and about 7000 given to parties who had rendered special services to the promoters.

The promoters took immediate steps to complete their part of the arrangement; four of Berdan's machines were ordered, and a suitable building erected for their reception, and the necessary arrangements were executed in the office, where wheels, &c., and a large number of miners set to work, at a cost, up to the present time, exceeding 40000l., and it was hoped they would have had fully three months working of the mines before the 24th day of April last.

From a variety of causes, over which the promoters had no control, and which have been fully made public, the machines did not commence working at the mines until the 21st of March, and the first trial made upon the spot completely confirmed all that had been previously thought of the value of the ores and the efficiency of the machines. But new and unexpected difficulties soon arose, to overcome which trials were made under a variety of circumstances, and suggested by the emergency of the case. The experiments tended very materially to lessen the well-grounded confidence which the promoters have hitherto felt in the great value of the adventure; and at this moment they confess they are left in a perplexing state of doubt as to the real merits of the gold question, and the best means of extraction.

Of the existence of gold in Wales, even in large and paying quantities, the promoters can have no reasonable doubt. Ample and visible evidence is given of the great fact in the daily results which, it is understood, are obtained from the workings of Dolfrwynog Mines, and the astounding discoveries made at Clogau, both in the immediate vicinity of Cwmheisian. When it is recollected that the quantities of visible gold in Wales were made at Cwmheisian itself, in 1845, by Mr. Arthur Dean (a disputed point, however, as to the discoverer), and subsequently confirmed by Mr. J. H. Clement (now in charge of the Nouveau Monde Gold Mining Company), and many other parties who have worked and inspected this property, there is the best evidence that we really do possess in this adventure one of the most valuable auriferous properties in the whole county of Merioneth. This is altogether apart from the consideration that it is also a splendid mine of silver-lead. The only difficulty is to decide on the best means of securing the gold, which, it is assumed, does exist in paying quantities, although invisibly diffused through the lodes.

The promoters believe that all the material facts connected with the progress of the company have been made public, but they are ready to supply any further information that may be required of them. They desire to point particularly to the reports recently made by Mr. J. T. Henry, analytical chemist, of London, and Mr. Charles Low, of Swansea, both gentlemen eminent in their profession. It will be seen that they differ very materially on some most important points, and the latter speaks confidently of Cwmheisian ores yielding an average of 2 ozs. to the ton. The promoters have a mass of evidence from practical men to the same effect, and have many proposals from inventors of new, and adopters of old, machinery for the complete extraction of the gold.

It is a matter of extreme regret that, although many companies in England and Wales have adopted Berdan's machines for the working of auriferous ores, a series of delays has retarded their active operations, and the promoters are therefore deprived of the benefit that might have been derived from the experiences of others under similar or slightly-varying circumstances.

Special attention is called to the fact that the promoters' efforts have hitherto been exclusively directed to proving whether the large lodes opened upon at surface do or do not contain a paying quantity of gold invisibly disseminated, leaving, therefore, the question of the value of the Cwmheisian Mines, on their original merits, entirely untouched.

There are several shafts sunk in different parts of the mine, which until now have been filled with water. Future operations will be directed to the exploration of these workings, which, from the statements made by Mr. Harvey and Mr. J. H. Clement, contain very valuable lodes of silver-lead ore, as well as large quantities of gold.

Mr. Bruin having elected to take payment of the 15,000l. in money, Mr. Brunton has taken the necessary steps to secure the mines, and the 15,000 shares set apart for so many of the public, and the necessary arrangements for that purpose.

It was intended at this meeting to call on the shareholders to make their election whether to go on, or withdraw from the adventure; but, pending the completion of the purchase of the mines, the promoters have been advised to defer the determination of this question until the period to which this meeting may stand adjourned.

The CHAIRMAN said, as a matter of form, he should move the adoption of the report, and in doing so felt that it left him very little to say. He had paid the closest attention to the proceedings of the company from the moment it was launched, and was there to bear witness to the straightforward and honourable manner in which the affairs had been conducted by Mr. Readwin and his associates, and believed it was from no want of energy on their part that a better result had not been obtained. The shareholders were aware that during the limited period they had had possession of the mines they had met with many unforeseen interruptions. The first difficulty they had to contend with was the weather; they all knew what a severe winter the last was. The Cwmheisian Mines, being situated on the mountains, were for a long time completely covered with snow; but at length the machinery was got upon the ground, erected, and ready for a start, when it was discovered that, by the gross negligence of the manufacturers, the balls were too large for the basins. Sir Charles Kirkpatrick immediately repaired to the nearest iron-works (the Brymbo), and personally superintended the casting of new balls, which were on the mines in less than a fortnight. At length, on the 21st March, a fair start was made; and he need not tell them how pleased they were at having their previous convictions so completely confirmed by the first experiments. Subsequent trials, as the report told, led to serious disappointment; and they had no doubt read in the *Mining Journal* the details of the trials, which had given rise, and which he trusted would have a beneficial result. One advantage (said the chairman) which we possess at present is in having overcome the opposition which the question of the existence of gold in England and Wales has hitherto encountered. I attended some time since a meeting of the Geological Society, at which Prof. Ramsay read a very interesting paper on the subject of the gold districts of Wales, in which he particularised Cwmheisian; and I was particularly struck with the remarks which Sir Roderick Murchison made. He said—"Looking at the diagrams before him, it was evident the formations were precisely those of the Ural Mountains, and, consequently, of Australia and California; and it was evident in him, and in the presumption in him, or any other man, to say that gold does not exist in Wales, though he had not in his wanderings had the good fortune to meet with it." This leads me to remark upon the Ural Mountains, and the smallness of quantity which is there obtained: 3 dwts. to the ton, and even less, is the average from which the riches of Russia are derived; and the St. John del Rey, an English company, working in the distant regions of South America, has paid, according to a statement in last week's *Mining Journal* 150,000l. clear profit in three years, from an average of less than 1/2 oz. to the ton. I have just called at the office of the Dolfrwynog Company, and have ascertained the fact that they are daily raising stuff richer and richer in visible gold. You have all heard of the astonishing richness of the quartz from Clogau—the discovery of which was made by Mr. Goodman, some time since, in a heap which had been lying neglected on the bank for 18 years. With these facts before us, and with Cwmheisian standing in the centre of the gold districts, with ample evidence from practical men of its great value, why should we despair? We have nothing to do with the merits of Berdan's machine or any other. Berdan came to this country a stranger, fitted up his machines on a working scale, and challenged inspection; in no instance, I believe, refusing the entire control of them to scientific men. Many trials were made, and declared to be satisfactory; and we adopted them as the best we knew for our purpose. The question do or do not contain this—have we the gold, and are we getting it? We are told by such experienced men as Mr. Low that we have 2 ozs. to the ton; and you will see from some letters which Mr. Brunton has in his possession that Mr. Clement, a well-known and trustworthy man, since sent out by Messrs. Taylor and Sons in charge of the Nouveau Monde Mining Company, discovered ores yielding 500 or 600 ozs. to the ton in some of our stuff. Then I say, with these facts before us, why should we despair? It is true that men's ardour may be damped by repeated failures; but it is impossible to believe that we have not in this country sufficient enterprise to push the enquiry to the end, and either prove it an utter fallacy or a great fact.

Mr. READWIN then read the report of the Committee, which was read by Mr. J. H. Clement, and he said that he had called upon Mr. Mitchell to make a report, and he would now call upon that gentleman to read it to the meeting.

Mr. MITCHELL then read the following report:—

Assay Office and Laboratories, Dunning's-alley, Bishopsgate-street Without, June 5.—In compliance with your request, I visited the Cwmheisian Mines, with the view of ascertaining, if possible, the cause of failure in attaining continuously the same favourable results in the working of Berdan's machine on the mines as in London; also, to suggest some mode for the future working of the ores yielded. The points to which my attention was particularly devoted were—First, to seek a remedy for the fouling or clogging of the mercury, an inconvenience which much troubled you in your experiments; secondly, to ascertain under what conditions gold could be extracted by the machinery on the mine. Previous to my journey to the mine, I had made qualitative analyses, to the number of eight, of every kind of ore found on the property, as well as of samples of mercury in various states, and which had been employed in the







The shaftmen are now cutting plat in the 90. The 90 east, on the north part of the lode, is resumed to-day; I hope shortly to report favourably of our operations. The winze in the 80 east is as last reported. In the 80 west the lode is large and producing a great quantity of mundle and stones of ore. At John's, the 20 west is



driven about 3 fms., the ore appears to be coming in there sooner than we anticipated; the lode is worth 37. per fm., there is every prospect of a further improvement. We shall have 60 tons of dressed ore on the floors this week, and hope to sample about 100 tons in about three weeks.—R. HICK: June 5.

**BOLLING WELL.**—Since my last report, we have put the balance-lode to work, and in a few days we shall commence sinking below the 40 fm. level by eight men and four boys. At present we are driving east and west in the 40 fm. level on the engine-shaft lode; this level has a promising appearance. We have driven through about 12 fms. of ore ground, which will produce 2 tons of good ore per fm. We shall have nearly 50 tons of good ore to sample in four weeks time. We are still driving east on the north lode in the 30 fm. level as far as the east whim-shaft, which will unwater this shaft, and enable us to sink it dry.—G. RAYNOLD: June 5.

**BORINGDON CONSOLS.**—Last Friday being our letting-day, the following bargains were let:—The 24 fm. level, to drive east by six men, 1 fm. stent, at 10s. per fathom. The 12 fm. level, to drive east by six men, 5 fm. stent, at 3s. 10s. per fathom. The 12 fm. level, to drive east by four men, 8 fathoms stent, or cut the cross-course, at 1s. 12s. 6d. per fathom. To stope in the back of the 12 fm. level east, by three men, 10 fms. stent, at 13s. per fm. Tramping, filling, and landing throughout the mine, by as many men as are required, the month out, at 10s. per fathom. Whim drawing throughout the mine, the month out, 6s. per fm. In the 24 fm. level east the ground is a little easier for driving, with occasionally good spots of lead and blende. In the 12 fm. level east we are driving on the lode, which we shall commence taking down tomorrow. In the adit level the lode is about 4 ft. wide, composed of flookan and killas. I have for the present suspended the driving of the 24 fm. level west, where we are breaking some tolerably good work. The stopes are much the same as last reported.—WILLIAM GODDEN: June 5.

**BRONFLOYD.**—There is no alteration in the formation of the adit end; the ground keeps hard, with a large flow of water. We have driven 5 fms. since turning to the west, as suggested by Capt. Matthew Francis.—J. SIMS: June 6.

**BUTTERDON.**—The shaftmen are now engaged in casing and dividing the shaft, which will be completed by Thursday, when the sinking of the shaft will be resumed by the aid of a horse-whim, which will be sufficient to keep the water for the time. We shall be ready to commence putting in the engine by Monday.—J. KERR: June 6.

**CAEWIAN.**—The manager reports that, owing to an accident with one of the segments of the water-wheel, the starting of Berdan's machine at this mine is necessarily delayed for a week or ten days.

**CALSTOCK UNITED.**—Varnish's shaftmen have been extending the 40 fathom level west to enlarge the working plat to prepare to sink the next 10 fms. We hope to take down Brewer's lode south of the horse in the deep adit this week, and will report thereon more fully. The muddle pitches supply 12 kilns; and we expect to light four kilns more shortly. We have made great improvement in the flues. At Carnarvon, in the 52, the cross-cut is very near intersecting the tin lode.—JOHN KERRICK: W. COOKE: June 5.

**CARBORNE CONSOLS.**—Tindal's shaft is completed to the 40 fm. level; we shall now proceed to cut flats in the different levels before we commence driving cross-cuts to intersect the lodes.—W. ROBERTS: June 3.

**CARRACK DEWS UNITED.**—I have much pleasure in informing you that we are progressing fast. The engine-house is more than two-thirds up, and the boiler is on the mine, also some parts of the engine, the whole of which is nearly ready. The engine-shaft is completed to a depth of 17 fms., and Eley's shaft to a depth of 5 fms.; other works are rapidly progressing against our engine goes to work. I assure you we are not idle; on the contrary, every advantage is taken to press forward to the object we all have in view. I have visited various mine sales, and have made some good purchases of ready manufactured materials, in all cases at a price less than the same articles could cost new, and in some cases at a saving of 100 per cent.—MARTIN DUNN: June 3.

**CARVANNAL.**—The lode in the 106 fathom level east is 3 ft. wide, kindly, with stony ore. The 96 level is producing good work. In the 86 level the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 10s. per fm. Other bargains are without alteration.—W. ROBERTS: June 3.

**CASTLE DINAS.**—Our branches are holding down in the shaft—very good work, larger and better than when about 10 fms. down. We are driving 10 fms. and are still sinking, for we have no water. I have just come from underground, and find it to be better than I expected. I have taken out of one of the branches, I should say, 12 or 14 lbs. weight of tin, the best I ever saw, and the old men's leavings will make very good work, which is left in their levels. We expect our castings from Tuckermill on Friday or Saturday, and hope to put our gold machines to rights by the latter part of next week. We have good prospects before us, and I have no doubt but we shall have a good mine. I hope to return a little batch of tin, at least to help out our next pay, if not pay all.—T. BREWER: June 6.

**CEFF GWYN.**—The lode in the 20 fathom level, west of the engine-shaft, is 6 ft. wide, and intermixed with lead ore. Although coarse in quality, we are obliged to have about 1 ft. in breadth for dressing. The stope in the back of this level, west of the shaft, still continues to yield good work, producing a ton of lead ore per fathom. The new engine-shaft is in regular course of sinking, and have set it to sink the 20 fm. level to nine men, at 12s. 12s. per fm. Our dressing operations are progressing satisfactorily.—S. TREVETHAN: June 7.

**CLARA.**—The wheel and all the other erections for pumping the water out of the new engine-shaft are completed, and the men in regular course of driving the cross-cut, and the ground is a little more favourable for driving. Water appears to be coming more plentiful in this part from the old workings.—S. TREVETHAN: June 7.

**CLIVE.**—In the end driving west, at the 10 fm. level, the lode is 3 feet wide, 6 in. of which is saving work. In the winze rising in the back of the adit level there is no material alteration, the lode being about 18 in. wide, with occasional stony ore. At Summer's shaft, in the 20 fm. level, we have fixed the pent-house, and cut a small plat in readiness for sinking the shaft as soon as the water will admit. In the end driving east, at this level, the lode is small and poor; the stope in the back of ditto is producing work of a moderate quality.—E. ROBERTS: June 3.

**CLOWANCE WOOD.**—We are cutting flat in the 12, at Richards' shaft, by four men, which we expect to complete by the end of the present week, when we shall pose sinking with all speed below towards the 24 fm. level—plat to cut and complete for sinking to be paid 6s., and the shaft to sink for one month 3s. per fm. Jenkins' shaft is set to sink by two men below the adit, for one month, at 3s. per fm., and 1s. for cutting plat.—E. CHOWIN: J. DELBRIDGE: June 5.

**COMBARTON CONSOLS.**—The lift of pumps is brought on the mine, the whim-ropes are expected in a day or two, also a supply of iron for the completion of the machinery, after which time it will only take about a week or ten days to put the engine to work.—JOHN TREWEEK: June 7.

**CONISTON UNITED.**—I have set the men to drive at the bottom of the shaft, at 4s. per fathom, also at Pool's Fell, at 3s. per fathom. The ground in the level is much harder than it was last month; they have the same price as before. I never saw men more attentive to their work.—J. BOGDY: June 7.

**CRAFANT.**—The new shaft is sunk from 5 to 6 fms., and the ground hard at present; they have water to draw here, which impedes their progress in sinking; besides, they have not the lode or vein going down with them. We agreed the men should sink the shaft westward, to bring it with the lode, when they will discover if there is ore in the lode. The lode in the level below the shaft, is up about 2½ fms.; here they have a good lode of ore. The shaft in the bottom of the winze below this level is looking very good. I saw some large stones of beautiful yellow ore broken from this stope to-day. I would say the new level should be driven on with all possible force to intersect the lode at that level, which is a very important thing for the working of this mine; it will drain off the water, it will be a proper level and road for taking out the ore for dressing, and also for the carts loading, and carrying the same to the shipping port. I see nothing amiss as it regards the present working of this mine. At there are many tons of copper ore on the mine, some of which is already dressed up for the market, and some more to be dressed. I would recommend having it all prepared for the market as soon as possible. The standard of copper is at a good rate now, but how long it will remain so I cannot say; but if the ore which is broken already were sold for cash, it would turn to more profit than it will if it is kept on the mine.—F. BLANKY: May 29.

**CROSSGILL HEAD CONSOLS (ALSTON, CUMBERLAND).**—We have since last report been clearing up the shaft below the 17 fm. level; the small part of the stuff we draw to surface, to be washed, as it is pretty good bowse work. We are not inconvenienced with water, at this depth, as it finds its way through the scar limestone to some outlet in lower ground. We have good lumps of lead ore at this depth in the sides of the shaft, and the vein is large and strong. We are much in want of a good crusher, as we are much in want of copper, as well as lead ore, to be reduced and marketable. We intend to rip away the sole of the 17, and draw the smalls to surface, as it contains pretty much ore; the old men worked away the roof and deposited the poorer parts, in this manner, in the sole of the level.—J. TOWN: June 3.

**CUBERT UNITED.**—Trebisken's shaftmen have completed fixing the lift, &c., and have again resumed sinking the engine-shaft. The lode in the 55 end west will produce 5 cwt. of lead per fm., worth 4s. 10s., ground favourable for exploring. The lode in the 55 end east is producing 3 cwt. of lead per fathom, worth about 2s. 15s., ground favourable. The lode in the 45 end west is yielding 4 cwt. of lead per fm., worth—say, 3s. 10s. The stopes in the back of this level will now produce 7 cwt. of lead per fm., worth 6s. 5s., ground easy. In driving south in the 35 fm. level, the lode is much of the same character, composed of quartz, flookan, prisan, muddle, and particles of lead. The north level is suspended for a time. Trebellan's lode in the 56 end north is 15 in. wide, producing 2 cwt. of lead per fm., worth 1s. 15s.; the lode in the south end is composed of quartz, prisan, and muddle, looking more promising. The lode in the 46 end north has the same appearance, composed of quartz, prisan, and a little muddle. The lode in the north winze will produce 8 cwt. of lead per fm., worth about 7s. 5s. The lode in the 46 end south is of much the same size, and has a very flattering appearance. The lode in the sump winze has somewhat improved during the past week; it will now produce 24 cwt. of lead per fm., worth—say, 21s. 10s. Our machinery works exceedingly well.—P.S. We have now on the mines, dressed and undressed, 35 tons of good lead ore.—J. TREWEEK: A. DOWN: June 3.

**CWMDYLL ROCK AND GREEN LAKE.**—The stopes working east of the 35 fm. level, in Pascoe's level, are producing about 3½ tons of ore per fathom. No. 3 stope in this level is not quite so good as last reported—the lode is disordered. In Price's level, No. 2 stope, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, worth 3 tons of ore per fm. In No. 6 level we have a decided improvement throughout. In No. 1 stope we are carrying about 9 ft. of the lode, 4 ft. of which is nearly solid ore. In No. 2 stope we have again cut into the lode, and have a good course of ore. In No. 3 stope we are carrying about 8 ft. of the lode, which produces about 5 tons of ore per fm.; we have now opened out several hundred fms. of ground in this level, which, from the appearance of the different parts of the lode we have cut through, will produce on an average 5 tons of ore per fm. At the Lake, we find the lode holding down well; we have broken down the lode in the deep adit level, as we find, from our dial, that the mine is still running, some fathoms south of the course which we have been driving on, being divided by a piece of disordered ground. The lode in Francis's level, driving west of shaft, is 4 ft. wide, and spotted with ore.—S. TREVETHAN: June 7.

**DEVON AND COURTESY.**—The lode in winze in bottom of 80 fm. level, will turn out 12 tons of ore per fm. for the length of the winze, which is 12 ft. in length; the lode in the western end, in this level, will turn out 1½ ton of good ore per fm.;

the lode in the eastern end, in this level, on south lode, is about 3 feet wide, saving work.—T. BAWDEN: June 7.

**DEVON BULLER GREAT CONSOLS.**—On Monday last the 20 cross-cut measured 2 fms. 3 ft. 9 in., and was re-set to six men, at 9d. per fm., and to three men to wheel and draw all stuff therefrom at 7s. 15s. per month; the ground is somewhat improved. At the underlay shaft, the lode in the stope is about 4 ft. big, 1 ft. of which, on the south part, is a leader of good quality ore, and requires but little dressing. We shall shortly get a good parcel of ore to pile.—M. STREPHENS: June 8.

**DEVON UNITED.**—The lode in the 20 fm. level, driving south, is 4 feet wide, and of a very promising appearance, although not at present producing much lead ore; yet the indications are such as we think will ultimately prove to be a good and a lasting mine. Owing to the long prevalence of dry weather, we are still in want of surface water, which prevents us from sinking the engine-shaft.—A. BRAY: June 5.

**DUNSELY WHEAL PHENIX.**—We have taken down the lode in the different stopes, the whole of which produce good work for tin. The eastern stopes are much improved since last taken down, and the present appearance altogether confirms my report in the last Journal. The lode also in the western shaft is improved. We are busily engaged erecting the stamps.—J. SPARGO.

**EAGLEBROOK.**—The level west of west engine-shaft is now extended 5 fms.; the lode in the present end will yield 20 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The level east of ditto, going towards the deep adit level is now extended 6 fms.; there is a good course of ore in the present end, but not so good in the top of the level as it is in the bottom; this end will now yield from 20 to 25 cwt. of lead ore per fm. By the present appearance of the bottom of these levels our next deeper ones will lay open an abundance of lead. The deep adit level is now extended 17 fms. west of old engine-shaft. The lode in the present end is hard and difficult for driving, with some spots of lead and copper, but not sufficient to set a value on as yet. The shaftmen will commence on Monday next in making preparations for sinking the west engine-shaft below the deep adit level. All our surface operations are going on well.—H. TRACK: June 4.

**EAST CROWNSDALE.**—North Lode: The lode in the 68 fm. level, east of shaft, is composed of killas and spar, with faces of ore and muddle; although poor it looks more promising than when last reported on. The stope over this level, in bottom of the 58, the lode in which is improved during the past week, are producing at present 1½ ton of ore per fm.—South Lode: The lode in the 68, west of shaft, is composed principally of white iron. The lode in the winze and stope in bottom of the 58 is producing about 3 tons of ore per fm.—June 3.

**EAST POLGOOTH.**—The ground in the shaft continues just as it has been for some time past: we have set again to-day 2 fms., to twelve men, at 26s. per fathom. The ground sunk during the past month is 6 ft.; this is in consequence of the door-piece being broken; it is now, however, all set right again, and the water in fork. We have also set the 30 fm. level to four men, to strip and take down the lode 5 fathoms long and 4 ft. thick, thus we have a fair average sample of the lode in that level. I have seen the manager of Great Polgooth, who has kindly offered to lend us one of their best tin dressers, to test the stuff as soon as it is broken; and as soon as it is properly spalled, I shall take samples and get them assayed before stamping. Yesterday I went over to Great Polgooth, and examined the tinstuff, the character and matrix of which is precisely the same as ours, and they have now a fine course of tin coming towards us, in very similar strata. From these facts, I am again encouraged to believe that we shall yet arrive at good results.—June 3.

**EAST WHEAL GEORGE.**—There is no alteration to notice during the past week in the bottom levels. We have four pitches now in course of working above the 23. The tributaries, I think, will earn fair wages in their respective tributaries. The next parcel of ore, I hope, will be of better quality than the last, and will principally be from the 50, west of the winze, which has done well in the adit level, having weighed in 10 tons 3 cwt. of good ore.—June 3.

**EAST WHEAL VOR.**—We have set the 40 fm. level bottom stope to four men, at 4s. per fm.; also the back of the 40, to four men, at 4s. per fm.; Sarah's pitch in the back of the 40, at 10s. in 12. This week we set another pitch, west of Sarah's, at 10s. in 12, to three men. The snipmen have completed the flats in the 40 and 50, and are now going to finish cutting through the winze from the 40 to the 50, and the old party had sunk about 6 fms. After this we shall be able to set a pitch in the back of the 50, west of this winze, which is east of the engine-shaft about 11 fathoms. The 50 fathom level end is not so good as it was in the commencement; the lode got very small on Wednesday last, and, being a horse of killas came in, we put the men back on the point of the horse, to drive south; after driving 3 ft., we cut the south part of the lode, 2 feet wide, and got up some of the tinstuff, tried it, and found it worth 9s. per sack. The men are now stripping down the horse of killas for 3 fms. in length, after which we shall take down the lode. We sampled 748 sacks of tinstuff on Saturday, worth from 90s. to 100s.—D. STRICKLAND: June 5.

**EXMOOR WHEAL ELIZA.**—We have got through the lode in the 50 fathom level cross-cut north, and think it advisable to drive west, on the east side ground. We have also got through the branch in the cross-cut going south; it is 2½ feet wide, very kindly. There is no other alteration.—W. DUNSTON: June 7.

**FURSDON MANOR.**—The men have been employed this week in driving the end, boring the stone for wheel-pit, filling around it, &c. The timber arrived on Monday, and the sawyers are preparing it for the shaft-pivots and stocks. The masons will finish their work by Saturday evening, the wheel will be brought on the mine on Friday, and the miners will then resume sinking the shaft on Monday morning.—W. HEATH: June 7.

**GAREG.**—We have driven about 3 fms. on the lode in the 30 fathom level, from engine-shaft; the lode is 4½ feet wide, composed of carbonate of lime, spar, and a little lead ore. In the pitches, there is no alteration since last reported.—W. RAMSEY.

**GAWTON UNITED.**—In the shaft sinking below the 24, in the rise in the back of this level, and in the 10 east, the lode is much as last reported, producing good stones of ore. In the 24 west the lode improving—being 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, peach, muddle, and a good branch of ore on the north part. The south lode on this level is not yet cut through. As far as seen it is composed of capel and spar, spotted with ore throughout—a strong, hard, and kindly lode. The lode in Andrew's shaft, in the back of this level continues productive, as also the branch in the adit west of Pearce's shaft. In the deep adit level we are driving by the side of the lode, and shall continue to do so until near the end of the month. The masonry of grinder, &c., is progressing favourably.—H. HOLSWELL.

**GEIFRON.**—The lode in the 18 fm. level is 2½ ft. wide, composed of gossan, muddle, stony lead, and spots of copper ore—the lode is of a very promising appearance; in the same level east the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 3s. per fm. We have put down our lift of pumps and completed our machinery for pumping; for the future we shall be able to get on uninterruptedly.—June 3.

**GREAT CAMBRIAN MINING AND QUARRYING COMPANY.**—The contractors for the machinery report to the secretary to the following effect:—"We are happy to inform you the *Wellington* sailed this day with your crushing machinery, and the men to erect it. She is now out of sight, with a fine fair wind, certainly a most fortunate start. We have, in accordance with your instructions, insured the cargo for 1500l. The papers will arrive here on Wednesday. The chairman of the company, the Hon. C. T. Skeffington, in a letter to the secretary, dated the 6th inst., says—"I have the gratification to announce that the *Wellington* arrived this evening, off Barmouth, and awaits the morning tide to enter the harbour. I shall endeavour to have her safely berthed to-morrow, at Borth, and have made arrangements with the manager to prepare the necessary means of transit for the machinery to our mines on Thursday next. The tides are still low, and from the tortuous course of the river at Borth (six miles distant), I may possibly be effected in one tide, this undertaking, as the water is so low, I shall push her on with all expedition. The manager has his report of the mines to the board this post, I shall not further comment, than express my satisfaction at the appearance of the several lodes I visited to-day. My attention is to superintend the discharge of our cargo, and will report when such is effected. The building for the reception of the machinery is a masterly fabric, and the pillars raised for the support of the water-tight is strikingly grand. The manager of the mines, on the 6th of June, reported, as to Maestryfar, that No. 2 is much the same as last stated. No. 3 is somewhat improved, particularly the stope at the east end. No. 6, in both the adit and sump, is considerably improved. No. 8 has intersected a cross lode, which produces a mixture of lead and muddle. The buildings are, as I have before stated to you, all ready to receive the machinery, and I am happy in being able to state to you that the vessel containing the latter arrived this evening, outside the Bar, at Barmouth, and will, I anticipate, get up to Maestryfar by the morning's tide; so we may now calculate upon having the crushers at work about a fortnight. Llynnon Mine is a little improved. Bwlch-choch Mine is still improving, and will, I anticipate, turn out a very remunerative undertaking. The chairman has arrived at Barmouth, and has been at Maestryfar to-day. He will, no doubt, give you further particulars as to the progress there.—Carnarvon: June 3.

**GREAT CRINNIS.**—The ground in the 80 is rather improved. We are driving from the engine-shaft as well as from Union, to effect a communication as soon as possible. The 40, on the middle lode, is producing good stones of copper ore. In the winze sinking below the 24, on the same lode, we have a good prospect, which is likely to contain good tin. The 36 level is producing a little ore, but is not so rich as it has been. There is but very little alteration in the tribute department. The new crusher is nearly ready to work, and the castings are brought for the drawing machine, which is required very much to enable us to extend the bottom levels.—J. WEBB: June 5.

**GREAT HEWAS.**—The engine-shaft is secure and complete 2 fathoms below the 76 fm. level, and find it free from rubbish nearly to the 86 fm. level; but I am sorry to say the old timbers are in a bad state, although the old workers had supporters and cross-beams, yet the main timbers are broken and crushed to pieces, and require all exchanging for new. I expect to find it so until we get below the 96 fm. level, where the lode passes through the shaft, and gets into firm rock. The shaftmen will be employed a few days enlarging shaft plat in the 86 fm. level, which we intend clearing all through the mine, to take up or prevent the upper water from going below that level, when the size of pumps will be reduced. Corner shaft is not yet completed to the 66 fm. level; we find a large break about this place, the ground being all broken down in the shaft plat at that level. At Northy's shaft, we are sinking a winze from the 56 to the 60 fm. level for footway, &c. We are still driving the 56 fm. level south of this shaft, to intersect the south (Hewas) lode, and expect to cut into it in a few days. We are also driving the 46 east on ditto, and find it of a very promising character. The 36 on ditto is nearly cleared to the eastern extent of the former workings. I was able yesterday to examine it, and was glad to find the lode large, containing good tin. The several stopes above the 16 level are producing large quantities of work for the stamps, which is all required to keep it going. All the machinery works well, and the surface works are getting into good order, such as railroads for shaft floors to stamps, dressing floors, &c.—J. WEBB: June 7.

**GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.**—Having made proper arrangements for the carrying out of all works connected with the erection of machinery required for the effectual working of the mines, and received estimates from different founders of the cost of a pressure engine we are about to erect, I have ordered Mr. James Thomas, of Charleston, to deliver a 30-hp. cylinder engine (hydraulic) on the mine at once; the cost of which will not exceed 4000l. when erected, and will be of sufficient power to pump the water from the mine at a depth of more than 300 fms. Such immense power gained, and such lasting economy effected by the small outlay of 4000l., is an advantage of that nature that it does not want any explanation, other than it will effect saving to the mine of an annual sum which in the course of a few years will amount to thousands of pounds. I have set the canal to cut at per fm.; it is rapidly being made, and will be completed in about 10 days from this time. The excavation for the wheel-pit will have been completed by the end of this week. The foundation of the crusher-house is quite ready for the masons to commence their work, for which tenders will be received forthwith. The ore-floor is also being rapidly made, and all surface operations are progressing well. In the 60, west of whim-shaft, the lode is improved since last report, it is now worth 8s. per fm. for ore; no change to notice in the stopes over the 60. We have been able to do but little in the 72 since last week for the want of pumping-power, but this want will be for ever remedied in the course of a few weeks. We shall, unhindered, get the pressure engine and crusher into full work by the time stated—viz., from two to three months.—G. RICKARD: June 7.

**GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.**—We have the mine drained to the bottom. The 80 fm. level is extended 15 fms. west of engine-shaft, and about the same distance east, at all about 30 fms., but no lode in either of the ends; the lode is several fms. to the north, and we have set a cross-cut to drive in that direction by six men, at 12s. per fm. The lode in the 70 is 1½ ft. wide, unproductive—driving by three men and three boys, at 6s. per fm. The lode in the 60 is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of ore, driving by three men and three boys, at 5s. per fm. The lode in the 50 is 1½ ft. wide, driving by two men and two boys, at 5s. per fm.—J. DAW: June 3.

**GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.**—Croker's shaft will present the same most flattering appearance for copper, and the ground is easier for sinking. At Hobler's shaft the lode is improving, and the ground gradually getting softer. We are standing the produce of the lode, and shall in a few days be able to ascertain what it has produced.—J. SPARGO.

**GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.**—We are getting on rather slow in sinking the new engine-shaft, the ground being still hard. The lode in the 40 east is 1½ foot wide, worth 30s. per fm. The 20 and 30 east are producing a little lead, but not rich. The stope in the back of 40, never looked better. We intend to sample the latter part of this week, or early in next, about 40 tons of lead ore.—J. ROBERTS: June 6.

**HAWKMOOR.**—The lode in the 30 east is still large, and the country much filled up with small branches of copper. The lode in the back of the 30 produces 2 tons per fm. Graham's shaftmen are cutting a working plat in the 40, and we hope to complete it this week. The lode in the 30 west is much disordered, but we anticipate an improvement in a few fathoms driving. We daily anticipate communicating the lode with the eastern shaft. This shaft is divided to bottom, and we shall set the winze to work to-morrow morning.—J. KERRICK: J. RICHARDS: June 5.

**HEMERDON CONSOLS.**—We are getting on with our building and other works as fast as possible. The engine-house is up and covered in, and in order for the reception of the engine. The masons are now busily engaged about the carpenters and smiths' shops, and if the weather proves favourable we shall get the walls of the smiths' shop up by Thursday next. Our engine-shaft is down about 9 fms.; the lode in the shaft is about 1 ft. wide, looking very kindly, and producing good stones of tin.—G. T. TREWEEK: May 30.

**HENNOCK.**—I beg to hand you the setting report for June, which was held on Saturday last. The 30, to drive south from engine-shaft, by six men, the month out, at 4s. per fm. The south whim-shaft, to sink by six men and three labourers, the month out, at 7s. 10s. per fm. The adit level, to drive south from the south whim-shaft, by four men, the month out, at 1s. 7s. 6d. per fathom. The adit never presented a more promising appearance, the lode being near the whole width of the end, composed of soft spar and prisan; the lead not being sufficient to save at present. The south whim-shaft is sunk 6 fms. 2 ft. below the 13, and still in good ground for progress. We are pushing on the 30 as fast as possible, to come under this shaft to communicate rising against it. The water is sinking in the winze below the adit, and I hope shortly to be able to sink this winze dry.—H. RICKARD: June 5.

**HILL BRIDGE CONSOLS.**—We have opened more on the new lode, which has, doubtless, a most flattering appearance. We shall soon have our wheel-pit completed.—J. SPARGO.

**INNEY CONSOLS.**—Having been requested to inspect this mine, I forward you the following information with regard to its present position and future prospects. In the 20, driving south, I find several branches of great promise springing from the lode; one in particular crossing the other, about 6 in. wide, which will yield about 1½ ton of yellow and grey ore per fm., of superior quality. The bearings of these branches and the lode I will give you in my next, as I have not time at present. I have recommended your agent to sink on this branch, for it appears to be enlarging very fast in the bottom, which clearly shows to me that there must be a large quantity of ore at no great depth; also I would advise the shaft to be sunk to the 40 with all possible speed, and continue driving the cross-cut south, as you have not got the main part of the lode; neither will you before you have a change of ground, which is not far distant. I found two men driving the shallow level, where they have a splendid branch of grey and yellow ore; and the lode throughout is completely by the flookan. Taking into consideration the largeness of the lodes, and the richness of the ore and gossan, I might venture to say that, at the present depth, I never saw anything superior, or stronger indications for a good and lasting mine. In my next I will give you full particulars of the size, quality, and bearings of the different lodes, and not forgetting to give credit to the managers for the way they have laid out the machinery at the surface, and their underground operations towards the future development of the mine.—H. LUKK: Tavistock, June 7.

**KILBRICKEN.**—The engine-shaft is progressing favourably, in which we shall soon begin to fix cistern and new lift. The lode in the 30 east is small and at present poor; the lode in the stope in the side and back of this level is very good, producing 40s. worth of lead and 20s. worth of blende, equal to 60s. per fm., and the lode is going down in the bottom of this level just as good as now reported in the side, which is disordered by the flookan. We have some rich deposits of tin. Googh's lode, both east and west, is 1½ ft. wide, and though not yet regular yields rich work for tin. The good ground to work on, worth for lead about 15s. per fm., and for blende 15s., equal to 30s. per fathom. The lode in the 20, north of old engine-shaft, is at present unproductive, but the back, just immediately above, is worth 15s. per fm., this is at present suspended; the stope in the back of this level is worth for lead about 7s. per fathom.—JOHN PAUL: June 5.

**LAMERTON UNITED.**—On Monday last we put the 40-foot wheel to work on this mine, and I am much pleased to be able to inform the adventurers that it is quite capable of doing all that we have for it to do; and better still, that the long disputed question as to whether there is sufficient water or not in the summer season, is completely set at rest by it having forked the water, and the men are now at work sinking down the shaft on the course of the lode, the appearance of which I shall in my next be able to describe; the men having only just begun to sink is the reason for my not describing it now.—J. LUKK: June 7.

**LEEDS TOWN CONSOLS.**—We are preparing to fix the lift in the 20, till this is completed our engine will, of course, be idle; we shall complete it to-morrow night, and shall then be in a position to recommence sinking. In the 20, east of engine-shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, the branch of tin still continues rich; at the intersection with the other two branches I expect to find the lode altogether improved; in the same level west the lode still continues small and poor. In the 10 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, and a portion of it contains good work for tin; the rise in the back of this level, east of cross-cut, is poor at present. In the adit level west, though the lode is disordered by the flookan, we have some rich deposits of tin. Googh's lode, both east and west, is 1½ ft. wide, and though not yet regular yields rich work for tin. The north lode at the flat-rod shaft is without alteration. Should our prospects continue equally good for one or two months longer I shall feel it my duty to recommend the erection of steam-stamps with all possible speed.—P. PASCOE: June 6.

**LOVEDEN UNITED.**—The lode in the engine-shaft sinking under the 10 fathom level is 6 ft. wide, composed principally of killas, quartz, and blende, with a strong mixture of copper and silver-lead ore. The lode in the 10 fm. level, driving east of the engine-shaft, has become rather disordered within the last 6 ft. in driving, and at present poor. We are now in the same channel of unproductive ground as we were in the level above. The lode in the 10 fm. level, driving west of Pen-y-bak shaft, is 4 ft. wide, yielding about 5 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The stope in the back of the level, east of the shaft, is still producing a ton of lead ore per fathom.—S. TREVETHAN: June 7.

**MERLLYN.**—In the 60 fm. level the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of carbonate of lime and jack, mixed with lead ore; it is better to drive in, and is considerably improved since last reported on. In the 46 fm. level the lode is 6 in. wide, composed of calamine and jack, producing stones of lead. In the 36 fm. level west, the south lode is without any lead at present; the rise above this level is 2 feet wide, composed of carbonate of lime, producing a little lead ore. In the winze in the bottom of the 16 the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing large lumps of lead in the clay. We have commenced a winze upon the 16, which will communicate with the 36 fm. level; this will improve the ventilation very much when completed, so that we shall be able to raise the water in the bottom of the 36 fm. level, and the men are now at work sinking down the shaft on the course of the lode, the appearance of which I shall in my next be able to describe; the men having only just begun to sink is the reason for my not describing it now.—W. RAMSEY.

**MOLLAND.**—The increase of our surface water during the past week has not been much, so that we have been able to fork but very little water in the 52 fm. level. The stope in the back of the 42 east are worth about 12s. per fathom. As the ore is making over the end of ground we are driving for stopes, we are obliged to give a little higher price for stope than otherwise—set to six men, 4 fathoms, at 5s. per fathom. The stope to the east of the rise are much the same in value as last week, worth about 7s. per fm. The parcel of ore we have at Swansea for sale will, according to the sample I have had assayed, make a produce of 8s.—S. TREVETHAN: June 7.

**MOSTYN.**—The lode in the 10 fm. level is 2 ft. wide, producing a little lead. The lode at the new shaft, sinking below the 10 fm. level, is 2½ in. wide, producing fine stones of lead; this lode has improved considerably in sinking, and looks very promising for lead ore.—W. RAMSEY.

**MOUNT'S BAY CONSOLS.**—The cross-cut driving north has been driven in the past week



quartz, muddle, spots of copper, a little killas intermixed, and in the quartz there are specks of gold visible. We are preparing stone for the building, and to-morrow shall commence the foundation.—**R. ROBERTS:** June 6.

**ORSEDD.**—In the 30 ft. level, south-east, the lode is about 18 in. wide, composed of clay and carbonate of lime, and producing a little lead; the east end in the same level is 1 foot wide, producing a little lead; the west end is 2 feet wide, but unproductive of lead. In the 10 ft. level east the lode is disordered and mixed, producing a little lead. We recommend driving the necessary machinery without delay, as indications are favourable here for lead.—**J. DALL:** & **J. EDWARDS:** May 30.

**PENCORSE CONSOLS.**—Capt. Dalley, of St. Austell, was on the mine this morning, and examined the work now raising at the shafts; he expressed himself quite satisfied that we have a valuable lode, and that lead will take the place of jack in depth; this is as I have always said. This afternoon, Capt. Edwards, Mr. Henwood, and myself, went underground and examined the places where they are raising the ore; the appearances warrant a belief that the ore will be continuous. Mr. Henwood, having seen for himself, will be better able to inform you of the fact than I can write. We have now at surface a large quantity of work, and must again haul in a day or two work that is now broken. We must immediately procure more hands to return the ore. In the course of about one month from this date you may calculate on having a parcel ready for sale.—**JOHN DALL:** May 25.

The lode in the 20 fathom level west is about 2 feet wide, composed of flookan, jack, and muddle; in the steps in the bottom of the adit level the lode is also about 2 ft. wide, nearly solid jack, with spots of lead. The lode in the 10 is 18 inches wide, producing jack and good stones of copper ore. The east shaft is now down 7 fms. from adit; the lode is about 18 in. wide, producing excellent stones of lead. At the new shaft the men can do no more until machinery is fixed, in consequence of abundance of water. We recommend driving the necessary machinery without delay, as indications are favourable here for lead.—**J. DALL:** & **J. EDWARDS:** May 30.

**PENHAUGER.**—The sinking of the shaft is progressing satisfactorily.

**PENLYNE COURT.**—Last Saturday being setting-day, the engine-shaft was set at 131, per fm., 2 fms. stent. The tribute pitch, 3 fms. above the bottom of engine-shaft, is set at 41, per ton for the month, yielding now 14 cwt. of lead per fathom. Driving west of western shaft, the end is yielding 5 cwt. of lead per fm. There is a slight improvement also in the eastern end since reported.—**J. GRIFFITHS:** May 30.

**PENPOMPREN.**—The lode in the adit level, driving east of shaft, is varying from 4 to 6 ft. wide, with a mixture of ore, from 12 to 15 in. of which we save for dressing. The steps in the back of this level, at each end of the shaft, are producing fair quantities of ore.—**R. TREVETHAN:** June 7.

**PENQUEAN SLATE QUARRIES.**—Since my last report we have removed upwards of 4000 tons of overburden, and in another week the tram-road will be out to the river's side, where we can load barges with wall-stone, &c., from the trams, and thereby save the expense of carting. The rock keeps improving, both in colour and quality. This week we are making a few rags, as well as flooring.—**J. ASHWORTH:**

**PEN-Y-GELL.**—The lode in the adit is 2 ft. wide, composed of carbonate of lime and clay; there is no lead on the lode at present in driving. We have about 4 fms. to sink at the new shaft before we can intersect the level; the ground in sinking is without alteration. We are still in the black limestone.—**W. RAMSDEN:**

**PENZANCE CONSOLS.**—In the end on the red lode, in the 24, north of Graham's shaft, the ground is still hard, producing some tin, but it is poor. There are several branches in the 24, east of engine-shaft, producing some tinstuff. The 24, west of the engine-shaft, has a good deal of the first lode as yet, while the hands are clearing the branches for the present. The tributaries in the back of this level are breaking some good stones of tin. The tributaries in the back of the 15, east of old engine-shaft, are breaking some very good work, and their pitches are looking very well. The end in this level is opening tribute ground, and producing some good branches of tin. Mortimer's shaft is cleared and prepared to the 8 ft. level. We have six men and three boys cutting pit and taking down a piece of ground on the south side of shaft, for the purpose of sinking the shaft in future on the lode, as the ground is much cheaper for sinking there. We hope to complete this work before our next survey-day; we have raised some good tin stuff, and shall have a parcel of tin for the smelting-house by the latter part of next week.—**N. TREVETHAN:** June 3.

**PERRAN AND GREAT WHEEL LEASE.**—The 70 fathom west is improving, producing good stones of ore, and showing indications of an improvement. The winze going down from the 70 west is producing 2 tons of ore per fm., worth 31. 10s. per fm. The 80 west is greatly improving, worth at present 2 tons of ore per fm., worth 31. 10s. per fm., and very speedy for driving. The tribute pitches are all looking well, and the appearance of the mine, at the lower levels, is of a most satisfactory and encouraging character.—**J. G. WILSON:** & **R. CLYMO:** & **W. JOHNS:**

**P.S.** The ore broken and raised during the past week is less than the former week reported, the survey and setting days interfering with the work. The quantity we have raised this week being about 16 or 15 tons increase upon the quantity reported last week.—**J. WILSON:** June 3.

**PERRAN CONSOLS.**—The engine-shaft has been sunk in the past week 2½ fms. The branch is still looking well, and worth 61, per fm., and has favourable indications of an improvement. The tributaries are raising very rich tin from different parts of the mine.—**J. RICHARDS:** & **F. GUNDRY:** June 7.

**POTOSI (TALLYMONT).**—We have got the new rollers up to the crusher, which seems to do pretty well, if the water holds out, and we are getting on dressing as fast as possible. There is no difference in the ore since you left, as it holds good in all the six places, and the men have found good ore on the North Middleton lode, worth 161, a fathom, where we put them on. I have put on the men you ordered to get the floors, &c., ready; the men are also preparing the adit and 10 ft. level for the tramway. The new mare is drawing well at the whim, which is now working double time. If we can keep the water under, we shall get the 100 tons down this month.—**J. HUGHES:** June 6.

**PRIGANT CONSOLS.**—The shaft is sinking in a strong lode, containing spar and clay, with a good deal of water. The last lode we cut in the east side of the level was only 3 in. wide; but the west side has increased to 12 in. We have driven about 8 ft. in a strong sparry lode, with much water. We shall continue to drive in this direction as the lode has so much improved in so short a distance.—**W. GRIEVES:**

**PRINCE ALBERT CONSOLS.**—In examining the different strata, I find the lowest levels are much more congenial for mineral than the shallow workings, and I believe if the useful work is executed the results will be lasting and satisfactory. I find there is a tin lode to the north of the former engine-shaft, which was cut near the adit level, from which large quantities of tin ore have been returned; this shaft is down 30 fms., it should be forked and a cross-cut driven to cut the lode, which would give considerable leads, and no doubt large returns of ore would be obtained. I have set the engine-shaft to six men, at 131, per fm.; the lode gives some good tinstuff, and is changing, being worth for ore about 90, per fm. The 80 fms. level is a disordered and mixed lode, and the workings are extended west you will get into fine strata, and have the advantage of 50 fms. of backs, high and airy, and to all appearance good tin ground. The discovery I mentioned is exceeding my expectations; the strata and lode have good appearances, the character of the tin is first-rate, and it will require little, if any tailing. The prospects at present are very favourable.—**R. TAYLOR:**

**RIX HILL.**—The lode has not been all taken down in the 17 ft. level west for the last 2 fms., but where cut in places produces good stones of tin; I expect to get the lode taken down next week. I expect the tin will be sampled about the 14th of this month—computed 7 tons.—**June 3.**

**ROBBINGTON.**—We have holed to Watson's engine-shaft from the cross-cut in deep level by boring 6 ft; when this piece of ground is cut through we intend to put six of the shaftmen to drive east on Harrison's lode.—**J. TAYLOR:** June 3.

**ROYAL HIBERNIAN MINES.**—The 29th May I visited the Clogher Mine. The shaft is sunk 10 fathoms below the surface, and the water is drained by six men, who with four boys, draw the stone down, at a weekly cost of 21. 1s. In sinking the shaft below the 10 ft. level, the lode varied in size from 1 to 3 feet wide, and contained good deposits of silver-lead ore; the lode being in limestone formation, both being hard, makes it rather slow work to explore; yet, if a wide lode turns out solid ore, it would give good profits. In sinking the shaft below the 10 ft. level, a part was left to remain solid, and it has not been cut into below that level. I have made arrangements with Captain Kessell to put the six men now in the 20 west to drive a cross-cut south to intersect the lode, which may be from 2 to 4 fathoms, judging from its underlie; after it is cut it will be a guide for the future operations on this lode. The 20 east has been driven west 10 fathoms, in hard ground, the lode varying in size from 1 to 2 feet wide, but not yielding much lead; from the circumstance I am inclined to think the south lode forms the main part west of the shaft. The 20 east is driven east between 6 and 7 fathoms, the lode very wide, and contains good lead; in the present end the lode is 3 feet wide, and yielding very good lead, of a promising character; the hardness of the lode makes the progress rather slow, still I think the men are doing their work in a proper manner. North of the lode is another part nearly 18 in. wide, about 3 fathoms east of the shaft, that yields fine specimens of lead. The lode is much improved in value and appearance, as much as can be seen opened from the 10 to the 20 ft. level, and I think greater depth is the surest reward for the outlay. Consequently, the work would recommend sinking the shaft 10 fms. deeper, without much delay; to do which a horse-whim ought to be erected, and with a little pitwork for pumping the water, the whim could draw the stuff, and with proper gear would draw the water lead, at less cost by horse-power than is at present paid to the men and boys. I have made arrangements with Capt. Kessell to dress the lead ore already broken and lying at surface, and provided you should concur in doing the work I have recommended, it would be just as well to send a little stock of materials from the port of Hayle to Tralee, as they would be difficult to procure in the neighbourhood. Without further comment, I think the mine much improved since I last visited it, and believe, with perseverance, it is likely to pay very well for the outlay; and you will please bear in mind the depth from surface is very trifling to find a productive mine, and it appears likely your best course would be to sink deeper without much delay. As I shall have remarks to make upon your other mines, I will write the reports distinct.—**H. RICHARDS:** June 3.

**SILVER BROOK.**—Since last report we have holed the winze from the 11 to the 22. In sinking the last 4 fms. we have had a good bunch of lead, from 6 to 8 ft. wide. We have put two men to stop the back of the 22, at the south end of the winze. In the 11, driving south, one part of the lode is about 1½ ft. wide, good stamping work, and the ground appears changing for the better. Since Mr. Murray was here, the lode in the 22 has improved, being about 9 in. wide, yielding good work; to all appearances we are entering upon a good bunch of lead. The engine-shaft is secured, and the men are again sinking. We hope to reach the 33 by the middle of next week, when we shall commence cutting a pit, to drive north and south, and also continue sinking the shaft to 44; in sinking the last 5 fms. the lode was considerably improved; the ore quantities were lead in driving. The lode in the 11, driving north of the engine-shaft, is looking very promising, one part being 1½ ft. big, strongly impregnated with lead, and the ground favourable. The steps in the back of the 11, south of the engine-shaft, still produces good lead work. Every place we are working is looking well; the mine is altogether improving, and we are drawing much more dressing work to surface. We have sold 10 tons of lead, at 181. 18s. per ton, and have carried it to Ventford, to be shipped for Swansea; we have also a parcel of zinc now ready for sale. We have cleared the foundation for the drawing-machine and crusher, and shall commence building the walls the beginning of next week. Some parts of the shaft were brought on the mine yesterday.—**M. STEVENS:** & **W. HOSKING:** June 7.

**SITHNEY WHEEL BULLER.**—Our new shaft is down 48 fathoms, and by the 4 fork; we shall be at the 50 fathoms, and also an additional 4 or 5 feet for the lode. Towards the eastern end of the shaft the lode at present is disordered by the intersection of a flookan branch, and while we are in such close proximity to the vein of flookan, it is not likely we shall find the lode sufficiently settled to produce much tin; but in a very few fathoms driving from it we may expect rich re-

sults. In a very short time after we commence driving our 50 fm. level, we expect to be able to report some valuable discoveries of tin, at least sufficient to meet the current monthly expenditure, and we hope a little in addition. The lode in the 40 end, during the week, has not presented any very important aspect; it is divided into two parts by a mass of killas; it is this which occasions the failure of our bunch of tin in driving. The two branches, however, again appear to be converging, and the south one very much improving, both in its nature and size; streams of water are gushing from it, which is a good indication. The country is perfectly congenial, and on the whole the end is looking very promising for another speedy discovery of tin. We are getting forward with a good parcel of tin for the end of the month. The machinery is all working well.—**W. CHAPPEL:** & **T. HOOVER:** June 3.

**SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.**—Eastern Shaft: The branch of ore I alluded to in my last report is not so large; it is now about 4 in. wide, and on the south wall to-day we cut a further north about 1 ft., and found a beautiful piece of lead, but have not seen the north wall; it is composed of grey and yellow copper ore, prill, gossan, &c.; I think it is standing all the way from under the side. The eastern end is as last reported. In the western end the lode is not rich for copper, principally gossan. At the western shaft the lode is about 3 ft. wide; here we have an improvement; for several fathoms sinking we have had little or no ore; at present it is impregnated all through with occasional solid stones of grey, black, and yellow ore, of precisely the same character as at the eastern shaft. I have been in the adit to-day nearly 140 fms., but have not seen any lode; the current of air is strong, consequently there must be a communication at surface somewhere. We are getting on with the dressing as fast as the small stream of water will allow us.—**J. METHERELL:** June 3.

**SOUTH BOG.**—The men are progressing in sinking the shaft, and expect to get through to the deep adit in about a month. In the 15½ ft. level north the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 3 cwt. of lead ore per fm.; unless an improvement takes place here I shall stop this end for the present. The lode in the winze under the 23, in the south end, is 3 ft. 6 in. wide, worth 3 tons per fm.; the lode in the north end is 5 ft. wide, worth 6 tons per fm.; should this continue we can raise from this winze 20 tons per month. The lode in Powell's new adit level is 4 ft. wide, with a very promising appearance for lead ore, and a little water coming from the end. All other operations are progressing satisfactorily.—**S. MOANS:** June 3.

**SOUTH CARN BREA.**—In the flat-rod shaft, the part of the lode sinking on is of the most promising character; it is composed of quartz, prill, with exceedingly rich branches of grey and yellow copper ore. In the eastern adit level, driving west, the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding stones of grey and yellow copper ore. All other parts of the mine are just as last reported.—**THOMAS GLANVILLE:** June 3.

**SOUTH CORK.**—The engine-shaft is sunk to the 18 ft. level, and the sinking goes on at rather more than 2 fms. per month.—**P. GRANT:** June 1.

**SOUTH CRENNER.**—We have set Varnish's shaft to clear and secure from the 84 to the 94 ft. level, by eight men. After this work is completed to this level, we purpose sinking below the 94 with all speed; we calculate one week from this time to commence driving the 94, to drive by four men in each level. The lode in the 84, east of Varnish's, set to drive by four men, at 71, per fm., the lode is 20 in. to 2 ft. wide, quartz, copper, prill, and muddle. In the 84, west of Varnish's, set to drive by four men, at 61. 10s. and 6s. tribute, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 74 ft. level, east of Varnish's, set to drive by four men, at 121. 10s. per fm., the lode is 2½ ft. wide, stones of copper ore. In the 74, west of Varnish's, set to drive by four men, at 35s., and 6s. tribute, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, producing 1½ ton per fathom. In the 64, east of Varnish's, set to drive by four men, at 171, per fm., the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing 1½ ton per fathom. In the 64, west of Varnish's, set to drive by two men, at 1½ ft. wide, stones of ore. In the 54, west of Varnish's, set to drive by two men, at 70s., and 6s. tribute, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, little ore, not to value. In the 54, east of Varnish's, set to drive by two men, at 70s., the lode is from 6 to 9 in. wide; this lode seems to improve as it gets off from the elvans. In the 44, west of Varnish's, set to drive by two men, at 35s., and 6s. tribute, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, producing 1 ton per fathom. All the pitches are set, and are working at the former tribute, except two, which are set at 12s. tribute. Other things much as usual.—**JOHN DELANDER:** & **EDWARD CHOWIN:** June 3.

**SOUTH DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.**—During the past week the ground in the engine-shaft has been hard and troublesome for sinking; every effort is being made to sink it as fast as possible. In driving the cross-cut south in the adit level we have encountered a very kindly lode, 3 feet wide, spotted with copper ore throughout. The lode in the adit level being poor, I would recommend suspending this level, and to drive in the same direction on the new lode, which is about 6 fms. to the south of this level; the lode in the rise has a very promising appearance.—**J. COCK:** June 5.

**ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.**—I have nothing new to report this week underground. At surface, our stamps are working well, and our floors are getting on with. I hope in about a week or ten days to commence dressing some tin ores. We are dressing up some uranium, and shall have a parcel for sale in about a fortnight. To-day I sent from the mine, raised in four weeks, about 4541, or 4551, worth of nickel ores. Our next sale will be larger. I have sent you particulars of casks, weight, &c.—**R. H. WILLIAMS:** June 3.

**STOKE CLIMSLAND CONSOLS WEST.**—We have recently shod about 70 fms. on the Great North Down estate, near the farm-yard, and have intersected a kindly east and west lode, about 4 ft. wide, with an underlay north of 4 ft. in a fathom, carrying two well-defined veins: the lode is composed of spar, gossan, flookan, prill, &c. We are now sinking on its course; I expect to be enabled in the course of a fortnight to report very favourably of it, as well as to inform you of a further discovery of another lode, which I anticipate is within 50 fms. to the south. The lode recently discovered is a new feature in the mine, and adds much to its favourable prospects.—**J. DAVY:**

**TALIESIN SILVER-LEAD (CARDIGANSHIRE).**—The engine-shaft is not completed, but the bed of the engine has been ready more than a week for Green to do his work. I do not intend to put the roof on before the engine is in the house. There have been three masons working constantly; I could not get any more to go on. The following is an account of men employed during the past week:—Four men stopping No. 13 lode, producing 15 cwt. per fm.; two men stopping after the east end on No. 8 lode, producing 1 ton per fm.; two men driving east on No. 8 lode, which is 3 ft. in breadth, producing 3 tons of ore per fm.; if this lode continues (which is very likely at present), your shares will be very valuable; this is a different thing to finding branches of ore in arches of old men's workings, being all new ground. I never worked on its equal; it is as good in the bottom of the adit as any part. We have driven two yards in the ore. I have two wheelers employed; two men repairing the engine-shaft bob-pit; one carpenter, smith, and spiker; four men raising stones for the engine-house; three masons, and two tenders. I have 24 men employed.—**W. WILLIAMS:**

**TAMAR MARIA.**—During the past month the adit level has been extended 4 fms. 2 ft., and re-set on Saturday last, at 51, per fm. for 1 fm. We have not as yet intersected No. 3 lode, but I expect to do so shortly, when you shall be advised thereof.—**HENRY WILLIAMS:** May 30.

**TEEN HEAD CONSOLS (ALSTON, CUMBERLAND).**—We are still continuing the driving of the low level, but have not yet met with the sill; the whole of the level, as before, is in clay and loose stones. Now the weather is dry, we might as well be raising ore, and in short time we shall no doubt discover the lode. The new engine-shaft is sinking in favourable ground. The new balance-bolt is fixed at the 40 ft. level, and the engine is now working very satisfactorily.—**J. PRINCE:** June 3.

**TRELEIGH CONSOLS.**—No lode has been taken down in the 100 ft. level rise, west of the shaft, during the past week. The 90 cross-cut is progressing favourably, and in short time we shall no doubt discover the lode. The new engine-shaft is sinking in favourable ground. The new balance-bolt is fixed at the 40 ft. level, and the engine is now working very satisfactorily.—**J. PRINCE:** June 3.

**TRELOWETH.**—In sinking Cole's engine-shaft below the 70, the ore part of the lode is 15 in. wide, of good quality. In the 70, east of engine-shaft, the lode is 4 feet wide, and contains more ore than several fms. lately driven. There is a good lode east and west of the winze sunk below the 60, but in consequence of water we have suspended it. In the 60 west the lode is without much alteration. We purpose sampling, on the 27th inst., about 40 tons of copper ore.—**June 3.**

**TREMOLLETT DOWN.**—The lode in the No. 3 level, going east, is about 3½ ft. wide, composed of flookan, quartz, and white-iron, and is spotted with copper and lead ore throughout. I am most happy to inform you that on Wednesday last we intersected a lode in the cross-cut; to all appearance the lode is large—we have driven about 4 ft., and no signs of any of any wall yet; it is composed of quartz and white 3½ ft. wide, and is very good. I am very much impressed with the opinion of the being large masses of ore beneath, for a more promising lode for making large quantities of ore in depth cannot be seen, either in Cornwall or Devon. I am delighted to congratulate the proprietors on the improvement of their property, and it is my firm conviction that instead of drawing money from the shareholders, I shall have the pleasure, ere long, of enabling them to declare a dividend. I have suspended the No. 3 end, going west; the last stem the men worked in this end they cut a large stream of mineral water, which is a very promising indication of having ore shortly, as we should not have to drive far before we shall find it. In every part of the mine, we are expected to have an abundance of ore. I should highly recommend a water-engine for this mine, as there is a full supply of water coming from the adit level. On Monday last I discharged the man who was employed in dressing the muddle; but I think it is very desirable to employ some person to dress the ore coming from the new lode. If you wish it, I will forward a sample of the ore to your office.—**JOHN RICHARDS:** June 2.

**TRENOW CONSOLS.**—During the past week the engineers have been busily engaged in fixing the man-hole branches, fire-doors, frames, and tap pipes to the boilers; the masons have completed building the walls of the boiler-house, and they are now cutting the slate for roofing the same. The shaftmen are still sinking Smith's shaft for the flat-roads at Carn Perran. In driving north from Carn Perran, at Hill's shaft, we have cut Carn Perran lode, which is producing good stones of tin, holding down; the ends now set to two men, to drive on the lode, at 50s. per fm. The adit level north, at Wheel Pleasant, is cleared out to end of ground, and we now propose driving the same to discover the north lode. The sawyers are constantly engaged sawing timber for roofing and other purposes; the carpenters have completed the capstan, &c., and the same is erected, and are now preparing the roof for the boiler-house, &c. The smiths are still employed making sundry connection-joints for the pump-roads; also bolts, bars, &c., for the pitwork. The well work for the condensing water-cistern, the 12-inch lift for the feed-lift shaft, and the 18-inch windbores for our engine-shaft, are brought on the mine, and other castings are arriving daily. The operations in every part of the mine are carried on as rapidly as the nature of the work will admit, without any delay whatever.—**T. CARTWRIGHT:** & **T. BENNETT:** June 6.

**ULPHA UNITED.**—There is no important alterations in any part of this mine since last report; we are now proceeding very well with dressing the ore.—**CHARLES VINCENT:** June 7.

**VALE OF TOWY.**—At Clay's engine-shaft, in the 30 ft. level, the cross-cut is driven east 6 ft. 6 in., the ground hard; set to day to eight men at 101, per fm. In the 20 ft. level, driving south of said shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 5 cwt. of lead per fm.; driving north it is 3½ ft. wide, intermixed with good lead. In the 10 ft. level, driving south of Field's shaft, the lode is 15 in. wide, composed of barytes and gossan, with a small quantity of lead. At Nant's shaft, in the winze sinking under the deep adit, on the new lode, it is 2 ft. wide, producing 4 cwt. of lead per fm. In the winze sinking under the shallow adit, north of said shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, and poor; and in driving south from the bottom of the winze to the south of said shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of barytes. At Bonville's shaft, sinking under the deep

adit, the ground is moderate for sinking. Our tributaries are all working regularly since the last setting day. We shall have about 50 tons of lead ore dressed and ready for sampling by Wednesday next.—**STEPHEN THOMAS:** June 8.

**WEST BASSET.**—North Lode: In the 84 ft. level east we are carrying only a part of the lode, which will produce at least 6 tons per fm., and leaving ore standing on the north and south sides of level. The 75 west continues worth 12 tons—the same level east is turning out 3 tons, and the 42 is producing 2 tons per fm.—**South Lode:** The slope in the back of the 42 is worth 6 tons per fm.—**Engine Lode:** In the 42 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. The slopes and pitches throughout the mine are looking well.—**WM. ROBERTS:** June 3.

**WEST DING DONG.**—The lode in the 30, east of flat-rod shaft, is again in disorder, occasioned by branches and hard ground—decidedly unfavourable for mineral. In the 10 east I calculate there will be a meeting of lodes and bunches, just as I had seen in the 20 ft. The lode in the engine-shaft is still giving us some good work, and the ground of the right sort, not too hard. In the 10 west we have not yet found the lode settled, but still rich stones of tin, indicating something better as the end goes forward. The lode in the winze not immediately over, but a little west, is yielding work of a full average quality. The sinking of Ennistreven shaft is completed to the 37, where we propose driving east and west, first in the latter direction, and by-and-bye cross-cut north, when I think the main or standing part of the lode will be found. I before mentioned this as my opinion; it slipped away I fancy imperceptibly between the 17 and 27. The tributaries are rather too locomotive to be of that service we desire.—**T. THREWEKKE:** June 3.

**WEST PAR CONSOLS.**—We are sinking the engine-shaft as usual; the ground is still good, of a beautiful blue colour. I am happy to say the lode at this time is about 1 ft. wide, producing some very rich ore, and improving as we sink, and it is my opinion by the time we get to another level we shall have a productive mine.—**THOMAS FLOYD:** June 3.

**WEST POLBERRO.**—The lode in the end driving west on North Sealhole lode is split by a horse of killas; each part of the lode is producing saving work; I have put down a few pits on the back to prove its contents, and have also dilled the long adit a second time, being anxious to be fully satisfied that the lode we are opening on at surface is the right one, before we commence sinking the shaft—in a day or two we shall commence. The middle level, on the Callow lode, is producing fine stones of copper—lode 4 ft. wide. The lode in the winze sinking below the deep adit is also large, and producing some good stuff for copper; in the end going east, on this lode, the ground is easier for driving—no lode taken up since my last; we expect to cut the lode in a few days in the shallow level, west of cross-course, and above the pitch working in the adit level, west of shaft. The pitches are much the same as when last reported on.—**T. JULIAN:** June 7.

**WEST SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.**—We are still continuing to costean north of the elvan course, and have cut nothing worthy of notice as yet; if we do not succeed here I should recommend trying south of the tin lodes to find the Sortridge lode, as there appears to be a large piece of ground in that part of the acturried. The lode in the steps in the bottom of the 10, or tin lode, is about 4 ft. wide, good saving work for tin. The lode in the steps in the bottom of the adit level is 2 feet wide—saving work, and to all appearance the whole of the ground we have opened on the lode will be taken away for tin; which, by putting on a few more hands would keep eight heads of stamps constantly at work.—**J. PAVON:** June 7.

**WEST WHEEL ALFRED.**—In sinking Carr's engine-shaft, below the 55 fathom level, the lode continues to yield very good ore. In the 55, west of Mexico shaft, the ore part of the lode is 1 ft. wide. In the 55, east of Carr's shaft, the lode continues without much improvement. In the 37, east of Goddard's shaft, the lode is yielding good stone of copper, and level ore, improving in appearance. The ground in Cole's engine-shaft, sinking below the 40, is not so hard. The main part of the lode in the 40 cross-cut, south of Cole's, is not yet intersected.—**June 3.**

**WEST WHEEL JANE.**—The water has so increased in the engine-shaft that we cannot sink any more before we put the engine to work. The engine is getting on with the pitwork in the 20 ft. level, east of Jones's shaft; the lode is not looking quite so well as it has been. In the steps at this shaft there is a good lode, worth 201, per fm. for tin. At Tippet's shaft we are sinking under the 14 ft. level, the winze at this shaft has not improved since last reported; we expect to hole it in about 3 or 4 weeks; when this communication is made the air will be much better. The tribute pitch is looking well, and the men, I think, are getting fair wages. The steam stamps are working well. In about a fortnight two furnaces of the burning house will be at work, when we shall begin to prepare some tin for market.—**JOHN TREVINO:** June 3.

**WHEEL ARTHUR.**—North Lode: The lode in the 50 west is 4 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of copper ore per fm., worth 81. The lode in the 35 west is 4 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of copper ore per fm., worth 81. The lode in the 20 west is 2 ft. wide, composed of gossan and stones of ore. The lode in the 10 west is 4 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of ore per fm., worth 81, per fm.—**Old Lode:** The lode in the 90 east is composed of white iron, capel, quartz, muddle, and stones of copper ore. The lode in the 80 east is 5 ft. wide, yielding stones of ore. The lode in the 60 east is hard and unproductive.—**T. CARPENTER:** June 3.

**WHEEL CREBOR.**—We are into the lode in the deep adit cross-cut about 6 feet, but not through it, nor likely to be so for some feet driving; it appears to be very large, and as far as seen, composed of capels, spar, and good stones of ore. I consider, as far as seen, it is a strong masterly lode; as soon as we are through it we intend to drive through the cross-course, and see the lode both sides of it. Being such a fine large lode, I can assure you we have every reason to expect good results from this, as well as other parallel lodes before us. This lode in our deeper levels requires less short cross-cut to intersect it, especially at the bottom, and it is more than probable they will form a junction at the bottom, 20 fms. below the present bottom (I mean this south lode and the old lode already worked on); although there is not, as yet, sufficient done on this lode to decide what the result may possibly be, still I must say I believe it to be an important discovery. In the bottom level stampmen have shot down a piece of the lode, about 4 feet wide, and have now commenced driving on it; the lode appears to be much larger than we can carry in the driving, composed of capels, spar, muddle, and stones of ore, and is getting wet. I consider it to be a kindly lode. To-day I put a pair of men to clear the bottom end west, now nearly full of stuff. It appears to be an old plan to be driven about 12 fms. in that direction, parallel with the shaft. In this level is a sink gone below the level—how far we cannot ascertain, as it is full of mud and stuff. As soon as we can we shall clear up this level to see its bottom, and I don't not that a short time will throw a light on several points. Our pitches working on the eastern part of the mine are likely to throw open a good deal of ore ground, from present appearance. I would say, in conclusion, that now our present powerful and inexpensive machinery, with our engine-shaft, pitwork, &c., is complete to the bottom, we can open the mine more, as regards effectually proving its value, in the next six months than it was possible we could in double the time before, and at a less expense. Our machinery is all in fine working order. I hope in my next to be in a position to report more fully on different points of our operations.—**W. DOBLE:** June 7.

**WHEEL EDWARD.**—South Lode: The engine-shaft is sunk 6 fms. 4 feet below the 42—ground favourable for sinking. The lode in the 42, going west, is 5 ft. wide, composed of spar, muddle, capel, and spots of ore. The lode in the 42 east is 2 feet wide—unproductive; this level is suspended.—**North Lode:** The lode in the diagonal shaft is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, muddle, gossan, and spots of copper ore. This shaft is down 22 fms. on the course of the lode.—**T. CARPENTER:** & **H. EAST:** June 3.

**WHEEL FRIENDSHIP.**—We have drawn the water out of boundary, and have commenced sinking. At present the water is favourable, and no doubt we shall be able to get down to the 10 by the end of this month; it is set to six men, at 41, per fm. As we find the water so easy, we shall immediately set the winze to sink on the course of copper in the bottom of the adit on Martin's lode to four men; by doing this we shall at once commence driving ore here, which, with the two tribute pitches on Martin's lode, in the back of adit, will make a good sampling gain shortly. On Thursday we shall set a parcel of ore, which I anticipate will fetch a good price.—**JOSEPH RICHARDS:** June 3.

**WHEEL GUSKUS.**—The lodes in the engine-shaft are still continuing productive. We have for the present discontinued driving the 50 ft. level east from the engine-shaft, and put the men to drive a cross-cut north to cut the north part of the lode, which has been most productive over this place in the level above. In the 50 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing occasional stones of tin. In the 40 east we have discontinued driving until the north part of the lode is stripped down square with the end, as observed in my last report. We have also discontinued driving the 50 west on Martin's lode, and put the men to rise to the 40. This being done, will lay a large piece of productive tin, and a large piece of productive tin, as well as ventilate these levels. The slopes throughout the mine are looking well. I am glad to say our returns are now sufficient to pay the cost of the mine.—**J. REED:** June 6.



## MINING IN IRELAND—SKIBBEREEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

June 8.—Things are brightening in their prospects in this locality, although I include therein several mines which, though not, however, immediately in this district, are sufficiently associated with ours to justify their being included.

**COOSHEEN.**—I am told, for matter of fact, that there is actually a parcel of ore in course of shipment; the quantity, however, is not so much to be considered as the produce or quality, which, I am informed, is first-rate, and will well justify the expectations entertained of the mine. I do not observe that any meeting of shareholders has taken place; but as the directors have a capital of 20,000*l.*, I suppose they deem such unnecessary. Moreover, I do not find that there is any record of their proceedings, as with other mines, reported weekly in your columns. I believe the offices, or some of the parties, are the same as those of the Kenmare Mines, from which later, I observe, there are occasional reports; but these would appear to me to be confined to those occasions when discoveries, shipments, or sales of ore, form the burden of the tale. You have, perhaps, your own reasons for excluding reports on Coosheen Mine; but this I cannot understand, when you readily insert those of your correspondents.

**KENMARE.**—Speaking of these mines, I mentioned in my last that operations were extending in the district; and I am given to understand that a deputation from the company working the Trinity Mines have lately paid a visit to the location, whose report, I presume, will be made public. Should I, however, learn anything, I will not fail to advise you. Two of the directors of the Kenmare Mine, accompanied by Captain Skimming, whose report, on a former occasion, of a mine in this district appeared in your columns, have, I understand, visited the mine. It is a pleasant excursion for London gentlemen, tied to their desks during the dreary winter, and I hope they will make a cheering, sunshine report.

**AUDLEY MINE.**—It is reported here that some parties are in treaty for the resumption of the workings, which I should be glad to find correct; they hold out good prospects, but the main thing is an efficient, economical, and sober management.

**GLENAGLE.**—I believe the report as to the shipment of barytes from those mines is a mere "flash in the pan," as the letter of your correspondent, as to the Bandon Mines, may have led them to endeavour again to attract attention.

**COOSHEEN MINE.**—Which, I believe, are held by the same parties, hold out some promise of good stones of lead have been obtained, and strong expectations entertained of good results.

**IRISH CONSOLS.**—Plenty of room for improvement. Striking indications, with ore ground; and I did hear that one or more of Berdan's machines were to be sent over to extract the gold, but of this matter I can learn no particulars, but will not fail to keep your readers properly informed.

## BERDAN EXPERIMENT AND REDUCTION WORKS COMPANY.

The following are the results of the experiments for the week ending 7th June:—

No.	Name of owner.	Weight.	Gold in mercury.	Total.	Rate per ton.
		lbs.	Before.	After.	oz. d. gr.
123.	Mr. James.	80	nil.	0 4 gr.	0 0 11
124.	Mr. James.	80	nil.	0 2	0 0 6
125.	Ore from France.	100	nil.	nil.	nil.
126.	Ore from France.	100	nil.	trace	trace
127.	Private.	Result not to be communicated.			
128.	Ore from France.	100	nil.	0 3 gr.	0 0 6
129.	Ore from France.	75	nil.	nil.	nil.
130.	Ore from France.	75	nil.	nil.	nil.
131.	Mr. Woods.	100	nil.	nil.	nil.
132.	Ore from France.	100	nil.	1 27	0 1 4
133.	Ore from France.	100	nil.	nil.	nil.
134.	Private.	465	nil.	trace	trace

FREDERICK CATT, Manager.

**GREAT WHEEL FOR UNITED MINES.**—Crease's engine, of 100 in. cylinder, being so far advanced towards completion that the main beam, bolters, condensing work, cylinder, &c., are fixed in their respective places, in accordance with an old custom of the county in similar cases, an interesting occurrence took place at the above mines on Monday, the 5th inst. The agents, at their own expense, invited a few friends, residents in the vicinity, and who are interested in the welfare of the mine, to dine with them at the cylinder. A very simple and efficient apparatus, designed by Capt. Tenside, was so contrived that the dinner, placed on a round table, with a party of 13 persons seated around it, were all lowered together to the bottom of the cylinder. The dinner consisted of the usual viands, well served up. Several appropriate toasts were proposed, and enthusiastically responded to—"Success to the Great Wheel for United Mines, the healths of the respected managers (Messrs. H. and E. Crease), of the committee, the lords of the soil, the adventurers, &c." The party were greatly delighted at their novel and interesting situation, the cylinder being the largest ever placed on a mine in England or elsewhere. A model machine was employed to lift the guests from the surface to the top of the cylinder. During the ceremony the stack was ornamented with flags, and the feast was enhanced by the strains of a select band of music, stationed on the upper floor of the engine-house. It is worthy of remark, as illustrative of the size and importance of the engine, that the beam alone weighs more than 40 tons; the walls are in some parts from 3 to 10 ft. thick, of granite blocks, of many tons weight. The engine itself is the work of Messrs. Harvey and Co., of Hayle, under the superintendence of Messrs. Hocking and Loam, the engineers of the company, and is of above 400-horse power, capable of pumping from a considerable depth 2000 gallons of water per minute. It is a singular fact that the first steam-engine ever erected in Cornwall was set up in Wheel For. The re-working of these extensive and important mines in the present effective manner cannot fail to be a great blessing to the neighbourhood, in the distribution of a large amount of money in wages among the labouring classes, and, judging from the experience of the past, of great profit to the adventurers, from the unparalleled mineral richness of the property. —*Breage, June 6.*

**AVON CONSOLS.**—This is one of the few mines which have been commenced and quietly prosecuted for a period of three years by private enterprise, without ever appearing in the list of mines, or a report ever having been published. We are glad to find that economical workings have been carried on by the aid of powerful water machinery, and that having now arrived at the depth of 25 fms., the proprietors have met with a rich tin lode, the top of which run of tin made its appearance in the bottom of the 10 ft. level, 35 fms. east of the engine-shaft, and has continued down lengthening in depth, until at the 25 ft. level (from surface) it is extended within 22 fms. of the engine-shaft, having lengthened in the direction west 15 fms.; and it is presumed from the appearance at the 10, that in driving at the 25 it will be found to have lengthened about the same extent east. This course of tin is still extending in length at the bottom of the 25 ft. level at about the same angle as in the 10, and it is the opinion of practical men that at the next level it will have approached within 9 fms. of the engine-shaft. Should it prove to be so, it is probable that this will be found to be the richest tin mine that has been discovered for many years. The top of the shoot in the 10 ft. level, by sinking 3 ft. deep and 2 fms. long, produced 3 cwt. of tin, and some 200 lbs. of copper, and some 100 lbs. of lead, and some 100 lbs. of zinc. At present the pumping is by a water-wheel, 40 ft. diameter, 4 ft. plating. The channel of ground is decomposed granite. The adit is extended on the lode 200 fms., the 10 ft. level 75 fms., and the 25 ft. level 22 fms.

**WEST PROVIDENCE.**—The report of the captains authorised to inspect and report on this mine has been circulated this week amongst the shareholders. On the whole, the report gives a favourable view of the position and capabilities of the mine. It is assumed that the mine can produce 1400*l.* per month, at the cost of 1000*l.*, leaving 400*l.* profit, or nearly 5000*l.* a year, and this for a considerable period. Want of space prevents us giving the report until next week. A special general meeting is also convened, in pursuance of the requisition we alluded to some time back.

**FORFEITURE OF SHARES.**—In the Rolls Court, on Thursday, a case, Hart v. Clarke, was heard, relative to the Goldscope Mines, in Cumberland. On the 14th November, 1848, plaintiff purchased of one Clements all his right and interest in them for 1100*l.* On the 16th a meeting was held, at which an agreement was entered into between plaintiff and three others to raise 1500*l.*, in six shares of 250*l.* each, of which A. R. Clarke took two, P. Chapman two, and G. Horne and plaintiff one each. In February, 1849, they bought of General Wyndham all his interest in certain other mines in the manner of Braitwaite, and plaintiff was appointed manager, and superintended the works. The shares of the other three were sold away from and ousted plaintiff, appointing Clarke in his place, and forfeiting plaintiff's shares. Hart now prayed restitution. After hearing defendant's counsel, the Master of the Rolls said they had no right to forfeit plaintiff's shares; but plaintiff could not play fast and loose, as mining property was subject to such fluctuations. He thought from the correspondence plaintiff intended to stand aloof, and take advantage if the works were favourable; if not, abandon it: that could not be allowed. The Court decreed that the partnership be dissolved as from the time of forfeiture; that an account be taken; and if any profit plaintiff, to have his share, but not to be any loss; or if he preferred he might have 4 per cent. interest on his money. No costs on either side.

**COPROLITES IN SUFFOLK.**—An immense deposit of the fossil fossil remains of extinct saurians, and other ancient gigantic animals, has been discovered on the coast of Suffolk, extending from Bawdsey to Boyton, and inland towards Woodbridge. The amount is said to be incredible, and the landowners are reaping a rich harvest: one cottager found in his small patch of garden as much as realised 20*l.*, and others have been equally fortunate. It is at present giving employment to large numbers of labourers, women, and children. When thrown up it is carefully picked, washed in sieves, and laid in heaps for carting: it is found valuable in the manufacture of the finest porcelain wares, and the refuse makes an excellent manure. Some of the specimens being exhibited being exhibited, and a fine field is here opened for geological observation, as the relics of enormous fish, saurians, shells, and other remains, are continually being turned out. Hundreds of tons of the mineral are being shipped from the Deben for different ports.

**RAILWAY TRAFFIC.**—The traffic returns of railways in the United Kingdom, for the week ending June 3, amounted to 369,832*l.*, and for the corresponding week last year to 325,583*l.*, showing an increase of 44,249*l.*. The gross receipts of the eight railways having their termini in the metropolis amounted, for the week ending as above, to 174,567*l.*, and for the corresponding week of last year to 151,945*l.*, showing an increase of 22,622*l.*. The increase on the Eastern Counties Railway amounted to 3451*l.*; on the Great Northern to 1594*l.*; on the Great Western to 2732*l.*; on the London and North-Western to 5414*l.*; on the London and Blackwall to 124*l.*; on the London, Brighton, and South Coast to 6793*l.*; on the London and South-Western to 2485*l.*; and on the South-Western to 271*l.*. The receipts on the other lines of the United Kingdom amounted to 19,254*l.*, and for the corresponding week of 1853 to 173,638*l.*, showing an increase of 21,617*l.* in the receipts of those lines, to which must be added the increase on the metropolitan lines, making the total increase 44,249*l.*, as compared with the corresponding week of 1853. The total increase in the receipts, from the 1st of January to the above date, is 710,906*l.*, or 11 2 per cent. over the receipts of the corresponding period of last year.

The receipts of the Great Western Railway of Canada, for the week ending the 19th of May, were 4270*l.* sterling, making a total of 77,497*l.* sterling since the 1st of January.

The receipts of the Stockton and Darlington Railway for the month of May were 24,967*l.*, being an increase of 2646*l.* over those of the corresponding month of last year.

**BIRKENHEAD DOCKS.**—There appears now a probability of this great undertaking, which will be of such vast importance to the shipping interest, being proceeded with. Since the appointment of trustees, in August last, contracts have been fully entered into with Messrs. Brassey and McCormack to carry out the formation of the docks, in their full original design, and they have given security to complete them by the time appointed. In the first five months of 1852, the dock revenue was 70*l.*; in the five months ending May last it had reached the sum of 2500*l.*

## The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &amp;c.

METAL MARKET, London, June 9, 1854.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
COPPER.				QUICKSILVER.	p. lb.	0	2
Sheeting and bolts.	p. lb.	0	1	SPRINTER.			
Bottoms.	p. lb.	0	1	Foreign.	22	5	0-22 10
Old selected.	p. lb.	1	0 1/2	To arrive.	23	0	0
Tough cake.	p. lb.	1	2				
Tin.	p. lb.	1	2				
South American.	p. lb.	1	2				
IRON.							
Bars, Welsh, in London.	10	0	0-10 5 0				
Ditto, to arrive.	9	15	0-10 0 0				
Nail rods.	10	0	11 0 0				
St. Stafford, in London.	12	10	0-13 0 0				
Bars, ditto.	12	10	0				
Hoops, ditto.	12	0	13 10 0				
Sheets, single.	14	10	0-15 0 0				
Fig. No. 1, in Wales.	4	10	0-5 0 0				
Refined metal, ditto.	4	10	0-5 0 0				
Bars, common, ditto.	8	5	0-8 10 0				
Ditto, railway, ditto.	8	0	8 10 0				
Ditto, Swedish, in Lond.	14	10	0-15 0 0				
Fig. No. 1, in Clyde.	4	12	6 4 13 0				
LEAD.							
English Pig.	24	0	0				
Ditto sheet.	25	10	0				
Ditto rod.	26	0	0				
Ditto white.	28	10	0-29 0 0				
Ditto patent shot.	27	0	0-27 10 0				
Spanish, in bond.	23	0	0-24 0 0				
American.	none.						
FOREIGN STEEL.							
Swedish, in kegs.	p. ton	18	0	19 10 0			
Ditto, in faggots.	18	0	18 10 0				

In Liverpool, 5s. to 10s. per ton less.

At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less. In Liverpool, 6d. per box less.

**REMARKS.**—At the commencement of the week there was a little improvement in the demand for metals, and as holders were quite disposed to realise at current rates, and even to submit to a slight reduction, if pressed, business generally was easily effected, and the transactions which took place were mostly on terms in favour of buyers. Our market is still very barely supplied with export orders, and beyond the ordinary purchases for home consumption, nothing of importance has transpired. There is not much alteration in the value of metals generally, and no material change at present is expected.

**COPPER.**—Continues to maintain the position it has held for months past, and as there is but little foreign offering in the market, it is very likely that at the meeting on Tuesday next the smelters will agree to the present prices being held through the ensuing month.

**IRON.**—The enquiry for rails and bars has rather fallen off, but manufacturers are full of orders, and have quite sufficient work in hand to carry them on for some months; in fact, it is very difficult to get orders completed within any reasonable time; the ironmasters are so extremely busy, that scarcely a contract is fulfilled when any definite period is stated for delivery. In consequence of a manifest disposition to realise on the part of speculators in Scotch Pig, mixed numbers receded to 8s. 6d. to 8s. cash; but they have again rallied, and on 'Change to day were quoted 9s. per ton, good merchantable brands, free on board in the Clyde.

**LEAD.**—The market is dull, and prices have a tendency to recede.

**SPRINTER.**—Several parcels have changed hands, but in most instances the sellers have had to submit to a slight decline.

**TIN.**—Still flat, without any alteration in value. TIN-PLATES are rather brisk.

**STEEL.**—English, very firm; foreign kegs has been done at 16*l.* 10s. per ton.

**QUICKSILVER.** In fair request.

**GLASGOW, JUNE 8.**—As anticipated in my last, our Pig-Iron quotations went as higher, but next day showed a greater desire on the part of holders to sell; prices have yielded considerably, and many thousands tons changed hands last week. Yesterday the market exhibited more firmness, and prices rallied 6d. to 1*l.* per ton, the quotations for prompt cash being now 8*l.* 6d. to 9*l.* per ton, according to quality; one month open account, 9*l.* 6d. to 9*l.* 10s. For shipping, No. 1, good merchant brand, 9*l.* 10s. 6d.; No. 2, 8*l.* 10s. Local bank and railway shares improved, the traffic returns on the Scotch lines generally exhibiting a steady increase. No arrivals in foreign steamers; it and Lead dull, and little business doing. —*Wm. Johnston, Metal Merchant.*

**LIVERPOOL, JUNE 8.**—The demand for manufactured Iron has continued active throughout the week, and prices are firmly supported. For both Welsh and Scotch Bars higher prices are required, and have been to some extent given; while in Staffordshire 2*l.* advance has been demanded in some cases, and the leading makers decline to enter orders except at prices to be fixed next quarter-day. In Scotch Pig-Iron the business done has been principally speculative, and, owing to the selling of certain influential holders in Glasgow, the price has given way, sales having been made at 8*l.*. To-day the price has slightly rallied, but as shipments are falling off, as well as the home consumption, there is little disposition to buy at the present high rate. The shipments last week are reported 2000 tons less than for the corresponding week of last year. A good demand is experienced for Tin-plates, at former prices. In Lead and Copper a steady business is doing, without change in rates.

**MINES.**—The market has been well sustained this week, but unlike what it was a few months since, when dividend shares only were saleable; the chief business of late has been in progressive mines, in which good discoveries, likely to lead to profitable results, have been made. With the exception of Alfred Consols, Trelawny, and South Tamar, we have not heard of any large transactions in dividend mines. Alfreds are 22*l.* 10s. to 23*l.*; South Tamars advanced to 9*l.* 5s., 9*l.* 15s.; Hingstons are enquired after, but none offering for sale. Great Alfreds have risen from 27*l.* to 36*l.*, 38*l.*, and 41*l.*; Cliffland and Wentworth, from 8*l.* to 9*l.*; North Trelawny, 9*l.* 10s.; Trelawny, 33*l.* to 36*l.*, and in demand, the mine having considerably improved. This district generally is looking up. Trelawny, 4*l.* to 4*l.* 5s.; Wheal Wrey, 3*l.* 5s.; Butterdon, 3*l.* 10s.; Vention, 2*l.* to 2*l.* 10s. Sortridge Consols have been again most extensively dealt in, and altogether many thousand shares have changed hands, the price having varied from 1*l.* 15s. to 2*l.* 5s., 2*l.* 7s. 6d., and 2*l.* 10s.; Hingston Down, 12*l.* 10s. to 13*l.*; Bridford Consols, 4*l.*; Merilyn, 10*l.* to 15*l.*; Leeds and St. Aubyn, 4*l.*; East Tamar, 10*l.* to 15*l.*; West Alfred Consols enquired after, at 15*l.* to 16*l.*.

**In the Bullion Market.**—Mexican and South American dollars, 6s. 1*l.* 10s. per oz. Bar silver containing gold, all gold above 5 grs. in the pound to be paid for, 5s. 1*l.* 10s. per oz. standard. Bar silver without gold, 5s. 1*l.* 10s. per oz. standard. Bar gold, 7*l.* 9s. 9d. per oz. standard. Fine cake silver, 5s. 5*l.* 10s. per oz.

**At Wheal Bassett meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for March and April** having been examined and passed, a dividend of 20*l.*, and a bonus of 2*l.* 10s. per share was declared.

**At the Alfred Consols meeting, on Monday, the accounts for Feb. and March** showed—Balance last account, 1282*l.* 10s. 10d.; ore sold (less dues), 5312*l.* 2s.; sundries, 10*l.* 8s. 2d.; 751*l.* 9s. 3d.—Mine costs and merchant 10*l.* 334*l.* 7s.; by dividend of 10s. per share (2500*l.*); leaving balance in hand, 1857*l.* 2s. 3d.

**At the United Mines meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—**Balance last account, 1011*l.* 11s. 6d.; ore sold, 10,762*l.* 0s. 11d.—11,773*l.* 12s. 4d.—Mine cost and merchants' bills, March and April, 10,063*l.* 13s. 9d.; ditto, omitted in February, 1130*l.* 15s. 9d.; leaving balance to next account, 579*l.* 2s. 11d.

**At the Marko Valley annual general meeting, at the White Hart Hotel, Salisbury, on the 1st inst. (Mr. John Lambert in the chair), the accounts showed—**Balance last meeting, 3839*l.* 1s. 9d.; interest, 20*l.* 16s. 7d.; ore sold, 7933*l.* 5s. 4d.; 11,793*l.* 4s.—Mine cost, 12 months, 9091*l.* 18s. 4d.; water-wheel, 407*l.* 6s. 4d.; dividends, 716*l.* 8s.; sundry expenses, 132*l.* 7s. 3d.; leaving balance in hand, 2445*l.* 7s. 2d. In consequence of the reduction of the balance in favour of mine, the increased expenditure of 2208*l.* 13s. 6d. having been thrown upon the funds of the mine, in accordance with the resolutions of the last annual meeting, to proceed with the operations at Fawcett's shaft, and drive to prove the Rosedown sett, the directors do not feel justified in declaring a dividend at the present time; the wheel and machinery, however, having been all paid for, the necessity for a similar expenditure will not occur next year. Capt. James Secombe reported that from the present appearances he saw no reason to alter the opinion expressed at the last meeting, that they would have a good and lasting mine.

**At the Great Cornwall Mine meeting, on Monday (Mr. W. Smith in the chair), the accounts showed—**Balance last account, 2634*l.* 1s. 10d.; call, 494*l.* 7s. 6d.; 557*l.* 11s. 2d.—Mine cost, April and May, 3424*l.* 12s. 6d.; petty cash, &c., 50*l.*; awaying, 6*l.* 2s.; rent, 100*l.*; leaving balance in favour of mine, 2581*l.* 17s. 10d. Captain Northey reported that the 30 fathom level, south of Bob's lode, was extended about 40 fms. from cross-cut, and had passed through a lode varying from 3 to 6 feet wide, principally composed of lead, quartz, kilaas, and carbonate of lime, which had been open good average stopping ground for about 15 fms. in length. Thomas's stopes, in the back of the 20 fms. level, were producing good saving work for lead. All other operations were progressing satisfactorily. In reply to Mr. Burt, Mr. Jones said he apprehended that what was meant by "saving work" was, work that would yield a small profit, or pay the expenses of working. Mr. Bird suggested that, as Mr. Smith, the chairman, was on a visit to the mine, and would in all probability have some very important information to communicate to the shareholders on his return, the meeting be adjourned for three weeks. Mr. Dowling seconded a motion to that effect, which was carried unanimously, and the proceedings terminated.

**At the General Mining Company for Ireland half-yearly meeting, on Monday (Sir James Murray in the chair), the accounts showed—**Balance of last account, 1622*l.* 8s. 3d.; sales of ore, 3990*l.* 14s. 6d.; calls, 1895*l.* 15s.; bill payable, 1500*l.*; transfer fees, 11*l.* 12s. 6d.; 9050*l.* 10s. 3d.—By sundry expenses, interest, &c., 473*l.* 8s. 3d.; paid registering shareholders, 12*l.* 8s.; labour and other costs at mines, 6094*l.* 4s. 7d.; current account, 2104*l.* 4s. 6d.; leaving balance in hand, 3654*l.* 11s. 10d. The surplus expenditure over the proceeds of the mine arose from the construction of several works and surface operations, which improved and added to the value of the plant, and would be available for years to come. A committee, consisting of Messrs. H. Hill, J. Houghton, and H. English, was appointed, for the purpose of investigating the accounts, and the present system of management, and to report and suggest any alterations which they might consider expedient. The meeting stands adjourned to the 10th July.

**At the Cornishman Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Coleman in the chair), reports and correspondence were read, which appear in another column. The proceedings throughout were conducted very harmoniously, and it was eventually agreed to adjourn the meeting until the 8th Aug. next, the promoters in the meantime to pay the expenses of carrying on the experiments.**

**WHEAL MARSHALL (St. STEPHENS, CORNWALL).**—On Tuesday last we started the large wheel for the first time; it has from that day worked admirably, and answers our purpose quite as well as a steam-engine. We have since last report discovered another lode about 2 feet wide, productive of good tin work; this, with the other lodes, will yield sufficient quantities of tinstuff to supply many heads of stamps: we shall, therefore, fix two more without delay. Our having good water-power is of great consequence. —*J. DALE: May 30.*

**WHEAL MARY ANN.**—Pollard's shaft is sunk 4 fms. under the 110. The lode in the 110, north of Pollard's shaft, is 3 feet wide, worth 10*l.* per fm.; in the same level south it is 4 ft. wide, worth 15*l.* per fm. In the 100 north it is 2 1/2 feet wide, worth 11*l.* per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 feet wide, worth 10*l.* per fm. In the 90 north it is 2 1/2 feet wide, worth 8*l.* per fm.; in the same level south it is 3 feet wide, worth 11*l.* per fm. In the 80 north it is 3 ft. wide, worth 25*l.* per fm., but is at present suspended, being within a few fms. of the boundary. In the 50 south it is 2 feet wide, producing good stones of ore. Clymo's engine-shaft is sunk 43 fms. under the surface. The stopes and pitches are producing much as usual. We sampled on Thursday last, a parcel of lead ore, computed 73 tons, for sale on the 19 inst.

**WHEAL MAUDLIN.**—The water is out 7 1/2 fms. below the 7 fms. level; the engine is working well, and we are endeavouring to get to bottom as fast as practicable, but we must not expect the remaining 3 fms. to be got out so fast as the rest has been, unless we get plenty of rain, for towards the bottom of the shaft an increase of water may be expected; in fact, it is increased somewhat already, and it is probable that there may be still further increase as we get lower down. The 7 fms. level I have offered on tribute, but it has not been taken as yet. Very trifling expense will be incurred at present in clearing this level, as we have only been making a way in order to get the person selected to inspect through the workings, and to see the ends, if possible, without much cost. The inspector may not be able to go through all the workings unless the difficulties are removed, but you may rely on it the cost will not be great clearing this level in any part, unless it should become imperatively necessary, in which case you will be fully apprised of it beforehand. The mud, so far as practicable, has been kept from going down the shaft. The adit at Hele has been back two men, 5*l.* per fm., 1 fm. extent, no change to report. —*W. TREGAR: June 3.*

**WHEAL ROBERT.**—The cross-cut is at present rather harder for driving, intermixed with capel, spar, and iron, the ground looking beautiful for mineral. I think that the lode is not far distant, as the water is coming very strong from the end.

**WHEAL RUSSELL.**—We have resumed the sinking of Richard's shaft below the 90 fms. level; the lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, producing 2 1/2 tons per fathom of good ore. The driving of the 90 fms. level east is suspended for a short time until the new plunger-lift is fixed from the 60 to the 90 fms. level, when it will be again driven. At Matthew's shaft we continue to drive the 50 fms. level east; the lode is 2 1/2 feet wide, composed of spar, peach, munda, and copper ore, worth of the latter 1 1/2 ton per fathom. In the 50 fms. level, driving west, the lode has much the same appearance as when last reported, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the 37 fms. level east, the lode continues to look well, worth 2 tons of ore per fathom; the stopes in the back of this level are also good, and produce 2 1/2 tons per fathom. We have commenced sinking a winze below the 37 fms. level, east of Matthew's shaft, the lode is near 3 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The rise in the back of the 37 fms. level, west of Matthew's shaft, has been continued; the lode here is not looking quite so well, at present worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. We sampled at Morwellham, on the 26th May, 103 tons of ore. —*A. BARRETT: June 8.*

**WHEAL SAMSON.**—I returned from this mine last evening, and am happy to say that the hookan lode is quite regular and well-defined; and that we have discovered the continuance of Verran's lode further west, and are sinking on its course, in which operation we are breaking rich gossan and stones of grey silver ore







### Notices to Correspondents.

\* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year, we have recommended that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating work of reference.

**JUDICIAL SUPERVISION OF MINES.**—SIR: Will you allow me to point out an evil affecting a large number of your readers, in the hope that some of them may be able to suggest a remedy for it: I allude to the absence of supervision, and consequent depreciation of the smaller undertakings in the mining market. The proprietors are mostly among those who cannot spare the time to attend the meetings. The reports forwarded to them state generally that three or four of the adventurers have met, approved of a very flourishing report from the captain, and "made a call." Sometimes it is, "Not any of the adventurers having attended the meeting held, &c., I beg to hand you the report." Under these circumstances, is it to be wondered at that matters are carelessly (or worse) conducted at the mine? At one meeting I attended I was struck with the indifference with which a charge of a grave character (amounting, in fact, to gross fraud) against one of the chief servants at the mine was treated, as a matter, if not of course, at least beyond our control.—C. J. June 6.

\* **J. M.**—Every shareholder not in default as to payment of any calls is entitled to vote. The chairman has the casting vote, in addition to his own vote or votes.

**LAKE BATHURST GOLD MINING COMPANY.**—SIR: Why does "One Interested" preserve an incognito? If he had given his name, I might have condescended to give him some "stray leaves" from my unpublished history of the great bubble. I have had the courage to put the concern into Chancery at a great expense, and I wish all parties well out of it. I beg to inform "One Interested," that there is not one circumstance connected with the past history of this swindle, from its conception to the present time, with which I am unacquainted; but I will not satisfy idle curiosity.—H. GURDALL: June 9.

\* **H. B.**—The offices of the United Guarantee and Life Assurance Company are at 35, Old Jewry. Apply to Mr. Jas. Knight, secretary, for the required information.

**MIXON GREAT CONSOLS COPIER MINE (STAFFORDSHIRE).**—SIR: At a meeting of the directors, on the 25th inst., a report from Capt. W. Tregoe was read, and has since been sent to me, but which I have not yet had time to peruse. I have, however, perused the paragraph; though it would seem to be an attempt to represent the discoveries made and general prospects of the mine; it reads thus—"As I have not seen the bottom level, I cannot write as definitely as I could wish; but as far as I am able to judge, in addition to what I have observed in the upper levels, I think the dip of the ore throughout the mine is running on an angle of north-east, consequently it is obvious that your attention should be directed to this portion of the set, and I should recommend your future operations to be in that direction at once, on completely unwavering principle. On the whole, I consider the prospects of the mine exceedingly good, and such as should give you entire satisfaction." Now, Sir, I should be thankful if Capt. Tregoe, or any of your readers, would explain, through the medium of your Journal, what is to be understood by the last paragraph; as from what is there attempted to be described, it does not appear to have been written by a miner, or one who understands mining.—A SHAREHOLDER: June 6.

\* **W. C.** (Exeter) would have received the notice of meeting in sufficient time to allow of his attending, when he could have complained of the informality alluded to. If it be requisite to wind up the company, the course he suggests appears a very proper one.

**THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM—RELINQUISHMENT.**—SIR: In reference to a letter, signed "K. Q. X.," in your Journal of last week, I beg to observe that the number of shares held in Caradon Vale Mine was two. "K. Q. X." did not send (perhaps ignorantly) his value to value the materials, as he ought by law to have done at the time, and made his demand properly. The fact is, that had been the case, it would have cost such party 2l. 3s., which would have been after all liabilities there paid, more than three times the value of the materials on two shares. The delay, therefore, took place until the matter could be conveniently arranged, and it was thought no great hardship for "K. Q. X." to wait for his assets on his holding of two shares for a little time. The mine is not abandoned, and the materials are there, with the exception of a few sold to pay some small liabilities. A meeting of shareholders will be held to determine what course to adopt, and those parties entitled to their share of the assets will be paid *pro rata* in due course, if the mine should be so abandoned.—CHAS. COLLINS.

**LAKE BATHURST GOLD MINING COMPANY.**—SIR: Will your permit me to ask through your Journal, ever devoted to the cause of the victimised, whether it is not nearly 60,000l. that has been netted by the directors of the Lake Bathurst Gold Mining Company? Many of the shares, I am told, were sold at 15s. premium that are now repudiated. Being absent at the time these inquiries were perpetrated, I should feel obliged if anybody would enlighten me on that point; and whether the land certified to abound with auriferous quartz could be sold for 7s. 6d. per acre at this present time?—DUPRE: Shoreham, June 8.

**SIR.**—Is there such a company as the West Mariposa Gold Mining Company? I have a number of pieces of paper, said to be 1l. shares, in it, and for which I gave 1l. 5s., signed Daly and Belcher—query, Lake Bathurst Belcher. And, where is the Ave Maria Gold Mining Company's offices? I was told at a tobaccoists in Bishopsgate-street, No. 114, but it was not so; have they any offices? And, are the majority of the directors in the British Australian Gold Mining Company directors of the Ave Maria also? And, may I ask what self-elected directors in gold mining companies generally appropriate to themselves for their valuable services? Is it 1000l. or 1500l. per annum? Is it usual for directors in properly-conducted companies to elect themselves, and pay themselves what they please for their services? Or, is that generally done by the majority of shareholders? And, do directors generally receive anything before dividends have been paid? An answer to these questions will much oblige—IGORABUS: London, June 8.

**FOX TOR.**—SIR: Your remarks in last week's Journal seem deserving attention by the mining public, but while directors appear so reckless of their own respectability, it is almost hopeless to expect the mere exhibition of the mine accounts—"soaked," it may be—can restore lost confidence. For example, the reports of the Fox Tor in January, weekly, held out prospects of magnificent results. Where are they now? Has the March meeting, agreeably to the rules, been held? Why are there now no reports? Will not the apathetic shareholders unite, and compel the present committee to act, or establish another board more competent?—GENERAL READER: City, June 8.

\* **Young Miner.**—The theory of mineral veins, metalliferous deposits, and the general character of the primary rocks, &c., is fully elucidated in Mr. Hopkins's *Geology and Magnetism*, second edition; also real sections of gold and silver mines.

**INEXPERIENCE IN GOLD REDUCTION IN ENGLAND.**—SIR: Some 14 years ago the discovery of photography by Daguerre astonished and delighted the scientific world, but at that time was supposed could never be made practically useful, such delicate operations requiring more skill than is usually obtainable. But now the corner of almost every street in the metropolis and large country towns gleams with specimens of the art, and proves what simplification of processes and the application of talent may accomplish. I think the question of reducing gold is at present in precisely the same situation. Its recent introduction into this country seems to have aroused scepticism to the utmost; and those who wish not to be persuaded will not be, unless they "place their finger in the side." Let a few years pass; active and intelligent minds are at work, and that which at present appears a mystery, will become every-day practice. Until a thorough investigation has taken place, let those who cry "No Gold in England" pause. Silver and copper have both been contained by old miners.—G. H.: Leeds, June 7.

**MONARCH GOLD MINING COMPANY.**—(J. P.) (Northampton).—The offices of the company are No. 2, Winchester-buildings, Old Broad-street, London, and Mr. T. A. Readwin, the pursuer, will give any information on the state of the company's affairs.

**SIMPLE ORE-CRUSHING MACHINE.**—We have received a communication from Mr. C. Butler Clough, of Tydlyn, Mold, Flintshire, on the subject of gold rock crushing machines, stating that one similar in principle to Berdan's, but much more simple, has been in use in his neighbourhood for years. He illustrates the plan by stating that if several bullets are placed round a wide-mouth phial, which is made to revolve horizontally, a model is at once obtained, and he is fully enabled to construct patterns of crushing apparatus by balls, or spheres, may as well send out an injunction to Sir Charles Napier, in the Baltic, to prevent him employing them, as to attempt to claim their sole use here under patent right. Our readers will probably remember that some few months since Mr. Clough suggested in our columns a simple means of providing against fatal results from the breaking of ropes and chains in coal mines, and he now suggests a very easily-effected arrangement of mounting Berdan's machine, superseding all cog-wheels and pinion gearing, and thus involving a less weight of metal in casting the basin. He fixes the chamber between two end cross-pieces of timber, fixed together by connecting bolts; a cog-wheel is passed through these timbers and the bottom of the basin; this rotates in a step, and is kept in its place by a collar at the top, fixed in a horizontal girder, at any angle required, while on the upper part of the axis is a pulley to take the band by which the power is applied, either by steam, water, or horse-engine.

\* **T. H. M.**—Our correspondent will find the "First Report from the Select Committee on Accidents in Coal Mines," re-appointed during the present session of Parliament, referred to and reviewed in our Journal of the 13th May last. We believe this is the only one that has been printed this session.

**CAWSON HILL MINE.**—In addition to the notices respecting this mine in the last two numbers of the *Mining Journal*, we have since received further communications, but for which we cannot find space. Mr. Gibbs, of Blandford, still affirms that he does hold shares in this mine, having obtained some from a gentleman who was an original allottee, and that at the time of purchase he fully intended to pay up all future instalments. A communication was sent to the office, and a reply was received from Mr. Howell, stating that the shares would be registered in a few days, and that he would forward the transfer. Nothing, however, has been heard from any of the officials since, and consequently he contented himself with the first loss. Mr. Gibbs confidently believes the so-called new sett "to the north" to be really and truly nothing more than the old sett with a new name—South Tawton Consols—and the very spot pointed out to him by Capt. Moyle himself immediately after the Cawson Hill Mine was advertised.

Mr. Daniel Brown, of Northampton, also states, that on the 13th of March last Capt. Moyle told him that a Mr. C. H. Harris, of Torquay, had become a director and lessee of the South Tawton Consols; that he had examined the mine, and was so satisfied with the indications of mineral riches, that rather than they should stand still for money he would advance £100 or £200, and that such offer would be carried into effect directly. Capt. Moyle likewise informed Mr. Brown that Mr. Edward Bates, of the Argus Assurance Company, had also become a director. Since then he has heard no more from Capt. Moyle, but he is fully aware that the wheel has not been erected, nor the slightest operations carried on at the mine since. He further says, himself and friends parted with their money upon the statement that upwards of 2000 tons of clay per week had been contracted for, which would secure a profit to the company of £4000 per annum, while, in fact, not one iota of such statement has been carried into effect.

Mr. P. Tanner, of Coggeshoe, Northampton, will observe that he is by no means singular in not being able to obtain the desired information; probably the above will, if not satisfactory, at least be an answer to some of his queries.

We have particularly to request that subscribers and others, in paying accounts, will send cheques or post-office orders, in preference to postage-stamps.

**THE SHARE LIST.**—Our object is to make the Share List correct: it must be obvious we cannot do so without the constant assistance of those concerned. We, therefore, earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alterations or corrections which may, from time to time, come under their notice. Reports from mines, notices of meetings—in fact, mining information of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.

**GOLD IN DERRYMINNIE.**—SIR: In your Journal of May 20, one of your correspondents noticed his intention of giving some particulars respecting the Over Haddon Gold Mine. Will you in your next intimate to him that the information would be very acceptable, as also some notice of the prospects of the Midland Mining Company, at Ashover? Perhaps your Doncaster correspondent will also give us what he can learn on the subject.—A. H. M.: Sheffield, June 6.

**WALLER GOLD MINING COMPANY.**—SIR: May I venture to express a hope that the directors of this company will maintain its position amongst the accredited companies, as so far entitled to do, and withhold no information from their shareholders, good, bad, or indifferent? They promised us fortnightly reports; have they acted strictly up to that? I may be mistaken; but I think not.—S. E.: June 8.

**GREAT CLANNIS MINING COMPANY.**—SIR: I shall be much obliged if you will allow me, through your Journal, to call the attention of the committee to the great delay that has taken place in proving the existence of the precious metal. I am informed that the machines are all ready to commence operations, but that nothing can be done until the managing director can make it convenient to go down to the works to superintend the starting. I really think that the shareholders ought not to be kept in suspense any longer on this question, and that if the managing director cannot give his early attention to it, some one else ought to be appointed, and let the question be at once settled without further delay. I believe these machines were furnished before those at the Poltimore Mine, yet I see the latter will be at work for public inspection on Monday next.—A SHAREHOLDER: Burnley, June 8.

**THE GOLD SCHEMES.**—SIR: Could not steps be taken to obtain a parliamentary enquiry into the proceedings of some of the more disreputable gold mine companies, and preventing the conectors from again deluding the public, which they, no doubt, will find the most favourable opportunity?—PERSEVERANCE: June 9.

**DEVON BURRA BURRA.**—We are not responsible for the non-appearance of reports in our columns: we insert them when they are sent to us. Our correspondent may, of course, put his own construction on the silence of the committee. Nor can we say whether the shares are selling at 2l. or not: our list does not record any transactions in those shares; and with the price of shares, we state again, as we have often had occasion to do, we have no concern—in these times everything is depressed. We cannot answer the various questions put by "Inquisitor"; no doubt, however, the committee will feel themselves called upon to do so.

**LAKE BATHURST GOLD MINING COMPANY.**—SIR: May I take the liberty of asking how I ought to proceed in seeking redress, as a holder of a large number of shares in this concern, repudiated by the present self-elected directors, 40,000 of which were issued, I am told, by Mr. Bagshaw, M.P. for Harwich, Sir Edward Belcher, and Mr. Denny (of the firm of Denny and Clark, East India merchants), and Mr. Bevan? I wish to know if such an enormity, by any body of men calling themselves a gold mine company, can be perpetrated as issuing new scrip to the value of 8000l., and then repudiate it, without any having redress? These gentlemen may rest assured the day of retribution will come, and is not far distant; and I beg to tell them that 8000l. hardly earned, in every estimate of the world, and under most adverse circumstances, including sickness and shipwreck, will not be sacrificed without an effort to regain it.—A. T.: Hastings, June 9.

**BRITISH AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINE COMPANY.**—SIR: Is it true that the directors have sent out to Australia a most efficient staff of miners and improved machinery to work an apparently inexhaustible mine, supposed to be one of the richest in the country? Having been absent from this country for some time, I am somewhat in the dark as to recent proceedings.—C.: London, June 8.

\* **"Inquisitor"** (Cheltenham) had better address the secretary of the company, Bargeyard, City, who will, doubtless, readily communicate the information required.

**THE CORDELLERA GOLD MINING COMPANY.**—Can any of your correspondents, or the directors, inform me what this company is doing? May I humbly suggest to the directors the necessity of winding up the concern as early as possible? I trust I am not premature in requiring information from these gentlemen, for all I have heard of the concern for the last twelve months has been the loss of the ship *Tory*, belonging to one of the directors, and all the machinery, &c.; a most fortunate thing, I think, for all parties concerned, if insured, as there was no loss of life, and the shareholders' monies diverted from a channel that is now decided cannot be carried on to their advantage.—INVESTOR (10s. prem.—400 shares): Worthing, June 9.

### THE COMMERCIAL NEWSPAPER PRESS.

The publication by Government of the number of stamps issued to the respective Newspapers affords a fitting opportunity to acknowledge the very ample patronage we have received for our endeavours to make the *MINING JOURNAL* worthy of public support.

The steady progress in Circulation is the best evidence of appreciation; while the considerable increase of our Correspondents, in all parts of the world, shows that the interest in the objects to which the *MINING JOURNAL*, *RAILWAY* and *COMMERCIAL GAZETTE*, is more particularly devoted is not confined to this country; and the repeated assurances of approval we receive, lead to the fair expectation that, as the same spirited and independent system of management is pursued, we may well rely on a continuous increase of our supporters and circulation.

The following list will show that the number published of the *MINING JOURNAL* surpasses that of the entire *Railway Press*—

Newspapers.	1851.	1852.	1853.
<b>MINING JOURNAL</b> .....	118,750	147,000	200,032
<b>RAILWAY TIMES</b> .....	86,530	81,000	88,300
<b>HERAPATH'S JOURNAL</b> .....	119,100	121,004	*82,152
<b>RAILWAY RECORD</b> .....	28,350	25,500	19,475
<b>RAILWAY GAZETTE</b> .....	7,900	7,500	4,500
	241,880	235,004	194,427
<b>MINING JOURNAL</b> .....	118,750	147,000	200,032

The other Commercial Newspapers may be thus classed,—also showing the circulation of the *MINING JOURNAL* to be considerably more than all of them put together:—

Newspapers.	1851.	1852.	1853.
<b>LONDON COMMERCIAL RECORD</b> ...	36,300	35,600	41,250
<b>THE REPORTER</b> .....	24,881	12,075	32,550
<b>JOURNAL OF COMMERCE</b> .....	23,000	21,000	27,500
<b>LONDON MERCANTILE JOURNAL</b> ..	17,500	19,300	15,500
<b>THE MERCHANT</b> .....	23,000	18,000	14,000
	124,681	105,975	130,800
<b>MINING JOURNAL</b> .....	118,750	147,000	200,032

\* It is but right to add, that in a Supplemental Return, in which the quarterly accounts of stamps obtained are published, the sale of *Herapath's Journal* in the year 1853 is shown as 91,152.

## THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JUNE 10, 1854.

In a series of Reports of Committees of Inquiry into public offices, and papers connected therewith, presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of her MAJESTY, and recently published, appears one from Sir CHARLES E. TREVELYAN and Sir STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE, on the department of practical science and art. Public attention having been recently directed to the importance of creating a national taste, and promoting acquaintance with these branches of knowledge in their relations with industrial pursuits, it was determined to establish on a state endowment a system of education calculated to afford facilities for their acquisition. The mode proposed to attain this object was the formation of artistic and scientific schools in those parts of the country in which an interest in the subject had been excited; and the establishment of central institutions in the metropolis, with the double view of training masters for the remote localities, and of supplying higher and more advanced instruction in special branches. In the section of Art, a number of such establishments have been formed under the name of Provincial Schools of Design, administered by local committees, under the direction and control of the Board of Trade. The system of teaching has been prescribed by the Government, they are visited periodically by a Government inspector, they have been supplied gratuitously with books, drawings, and casts, lectures have been delivered by persons selected for the purpose, and fees paid by students, with voluntary contributions, have been brought in aid of the Government grant. We are assured by the commissioners, that "the central institution in the metropolis comprises the machinery for developing the system of elementary instruction throughout the country, and for carrying it to a higher point in the case of persons requiring special and advanced knowledge."

We, however, feel more peculiarly interested in that portion of the report which relates to the department of practical science, the central institution being the Museum of Economic Geology, in Jermyn-street. An annual grant of 11,000l. or 12,000l. has been heretofore voted with fourfold objects:—1. The prosecution of the geological survey of Great Britain and Ireland.—2. The collection of a museum of geological and mineralogical specimens illustrative of the mineral wealth of the country.—3. The establishment of a school for the instruction of students in the sciences connected with mining, metallurgy, and various manufactures.—4. The collection of mining records, showing the extent and produce of existing mines, and preserving the memorials of such as have been worked out or

abandoned. The geological survey has been long in progress, and is, we fear, far from bringing its labours to a triumphant, or even satisfactory, termination. The School of Mines and of Science applied to the Arts is divided into various branches, and has its several professorships of chemistry, natural history, geology, of mining and mineralogy, of metallurgy and of practical science, to which a chair of practical mechanics has been added. The school, in which lectures have been regularly delivered, comprises two classes of students, those who have matriculated, and propose to pass through a regular course of instruction, at present extending over two years, and those who only attend particular courses. The school, as it had hitherto existed, had been conducted chiefly with a view to instruction in mining, but a wider scope is proposed to be given to it, as a college in connection with the section of science, a training class for masters is recommended, and scholarships are to be founded for meritorious students.

The Mining Record Office, an interesting and valuable department of the institution, was established for the double purpose of collecting statistics of mineral produce, and of forming records of mines, either actually at work, or which have ceased. In an economical view, the latter is an important object, not only because it may prevent waste of capital at the commencement of new enterprises, but, also, because in mining districts serious accidents occasionally happen to persons working in the vicinity of an abandoned mine, without being aware of its existence or exact position. It is desirable that the community should be fully apprised that the Record Office procures, in all cases in which they are enabled to do so, plans and sections of the actual state of mining works, and endeavours to keep them up to the progress which is from time to time made in them. Just grounds of complaint exist, that the means at its command, both for the above important object, and for collecting statistics of mineral produce, have hitherto been very inadequate. No allowance has been made for travelling in connexion with this service, and the information must, therefore, be procured by correspondence, and by the aid of printed documents. We have had lately occasion to refer to some of the statistics supplied from the Museum of Economic Geology; those of copper are obtained from the lists of sales, and there being only a very limited number of places at which they are carried on, it is considered that the returned whole produce of the kingdom in that valuable metal are now accurately obtained. Those of tin, of lead, and of silver, are also, it is conceived, procured with considerable approximation to correctness; but the produce of iron, coal, and some other important mineral substances, has not been ascertained; and the department complains of its inability to procure such information with accuracy, unless it is enabled to institute systematic enquiries by sending officers of its own to collect and organise information. We are assured by the report, that the proprietors of mines are commonly willing to allow drawings to be taken and to furnish plans that they may be copied: and officers to be sent for the purpose of procuring statistical information may be thus enabled to obtain hitherto more complete drawings and sections of mines. Sir HENRY DE LA BECHE, the head of the department, strongly impressed on the commissioners the importance of developing this interesting branch, which he considered might be effectually accomplished at an increased expense of 2000l. a year; a very moderate expenditure, it must be confessed, when contrasted with the waste of public money in other quarters, often on useless, fanciful, and frivolous objects.

A considerable portion of the report is occupied in recommendations for an increase of the establishment, and regulations proposed for its future management. These being purely fiscal, we do not enter into the details, but there is one suggestion, of which we entirely approve—namely, that "an annual report of the progress of the section of science should be prepared, and laid before Parliament, with that for the section of art." It may be fairly inferred, from our short analysis, that mining and mineral subjects are every day attracting more general attention; and periodical expositions of their progressive advance presented to the country through the medium of Parliament, will necessarily tend to excite public interest, and to encourage legitimate enterprise, by pointing out sources of investment, and unfolding fresh objects for it. Among the subjects which the commissioners conceive requires the early attention of the President of the Board of Trade, is the necessity of pressing forward the completion of the catalogue of the Museum. It is justly observed that the value of the collection to the public depends almost entirely on the means of ascertaining its contents; that, without such guide, the institution may have attractions as an exhibition, but cannot be considered valuable as a place of instruction. The commissioners, although aware that its preparation must necessarily be a work of labour, conceive that its completion may be accelerated by co-operation between the director and the professors, and recommend that new purchases should be very sparingly made until this work is completed.

As the premises in Jermyn-street were originally constructed for the limited object of a museum of geology applied to the arts, if the institution is to become a college of science, as seems at present to be contemplated, its varied departments cannot be developed from want of space, and buildings of much greater extent will be required. The Royal Commissioners who were appointed for the Great Exhibition of 1851 had proposed extended museums, both of science and art; and when their plans are carried out, enlarged provision must be made by the State for the great collections designed for the public, which could not be accommodated in the present building. The recent report, indeed, admits that the laboratory attached to the Museum has already proved insufficient to accommodate the students, and additional premises have been temporarily engaged. It is now the intention of the directors of the College of Chemistry to bring their institution into connection with the College of Science, and to afford the students the benefit of the very convenient laboratories which they possess. As a step towards effecting this object, the professor to the College of Chemistry has been recently appointed to the College of Science; and besides the professorial appointments, there already exist in the Museum the offices of chemist and metallurgist. Analyses of geological specimens are often required in connexion with the survey; matters requiring scientific investigation are sometimes referred by Government to the department—such, for instance, as the causes of corrosion in the copper sheathing of vessels, and the methods of obviating it; and if the proposed annexation of the College of Chemistry can render the institution more effective, we trust that it may not be unnecessarily deferred.

The Commissioners state that they had carefully considered the very important subject of the geological survey of Great Britain, and the amount of assistance which should be given for the prosecution and completion of it. The service is one which furnishes excellent means of training young men to become good practical geologists, and is, therefore, a valuable adjunct to the system of scientific education which is in course of general introduction. The qualifications of candidates for appointments on the survey can only be fairly tested in the field, so that the first year of employment may be considered merely probationary. A lecturer on geology will probably be appointed in connection with the Museum of Irish Industry in Dublin; and looking to the advancing position of Ireland, and the importance of developing its resources, it is deemed desirable to press forward the completion of the geological survey of that country. A large portion of the soil is passing into the hands of new proprietors, and it is justly considered important that those who contemplate becoming purchasers or improvers of land in Ireland should be aware of the nature of the country, and of the prospect of mineral and other wealth in different districts. The main principle to be kept in view, in reference both to the Central College in Jermyn-street, and to the Provincial Schools, is to provide efficient means of instruction, and to rely for financial success upon the appreciation by the public of the advantages afforded. In the appendix (1) to the report are the miscellaneous items of the proposed grant, exhibiting an increase, but not a very large one, and, in our view, not estimated on such a liberal scale as the mineral requirements of a country demand. Indeed, we find a proposed reduction of from 4200l. a year to 2200l. for the cost of mining plans, sections, and models—a saving, the prudence of which we consider at best but very questionable. There is, however, a new office appointed—that of draughtsman for mines, at a salary of 1700l., which may to some extent account for and justify the reduction, and we hope to see that office skilfully and efficiently filled.

We have at some length submitted to our readers the leading features of this important public document, explanatory of the proposed extension of an establishment which may yet tend materially to advance the mining prospects of these countries. The Government authorities are evidently alive to the subject, and in directing the attention of provincial districts to the parent institution, and to the contemplated branches throughout the country, we unfold to them the advantages to be derived for close and immediate communication with the metropolitan institution. Sources of educational improvement are thus opening on the mining youth of the country, while the central museum, adapted as a great depository for mineral re-



...invites the attention of landed and mining proprietors, as furnishing to them an opportunity of exhibiting, and contrasting in honourable rivalry, the magnitude and excellence of their several operations.

The last New York mail has brought information from the Californian gold quartz mining fields of a very unfavourable kind. It seems to be more and more evident that the average yield of gold from the quartz ledges, for lodes they cannot be called, is very small—infinitely below that upon which all the glowing calculations were made in the prospectuses of 1851. That it is abundant in quantity is now well ascertained; but the costs of working in California are so enormous, when compared with the other known gold fields of the world, that profit is totally out of the question. How long the companies still in existence may have to wait for such a reduction in the value of labour and all sorts of materials used, it would be difficult to predict; but for the present nothing but heavy loss appears possible, if they continue their operations. A serious fall has taken place in the price of the Agua Fria and Nouveau Monde Companies' shares, and we fear that others will follow suit, whenever accurate assays and correct information is received.

We refer our readers to a very full report of the CWMHEISIAN MINING COMPANY meeting, and of which the great interest for some time past excited in their proceedings will ensure a careful perusal. The Cwmheisian Company may be called the first that has endeavoured to solve the question, whether gold can be profitably obtained in this country, and from the straightforward manner in which their proceedings have been conducted, and the full information they have from time to time furnished through the columns of this Journal, must have produced a most favourable impression on their behalf. It will be seen that they have had many difficulties to contend with, and amongst them, not the least, have been the "experimentalists" who have represented that they could extract them from the difficulties which have continuously surrounded the problem they have sought to solve. A proof of the confidence the promoters themselves have in the undertaking is evidenced by the fact of their having already expended a large amount, and even now express their determination to make a further outlay, without calling upon the shareholders for assistance. It was observed by the chairman, that if they had only a chemical difficulty to contend with, it would be a disgrace to the present scientific age that it should not be overcome; and from the feeling exhibited, there is little doubt that no exertion or expense will be spared to finally settle the question.

During last week the case of the PENNANT and CRAIGWEN MINES was again heard by the Lords Justices, and the two points then decided were of the greatest value to mining capitalists. They were—first, that if a transfer of shares be complete, as between the transferor and transferee, the circumstance, yet the fact, that the regulations of the company with regard to the transfer of shares have not been strictly complied with, will not exempt the transferee from his liability as a contributor; and second, that Mr. MAYHEW was properly placed on the list of contributories, although one of the regulations of the company was, that no shareholder should dispose of his shares in the mines without giving notice in writing to the pursuer, and that every transfer should be according to a certain form, and no transfer in any other form should be valid. It appearing that Mr. MAYHEW, a shareholder, had signed a proper transfer of all his shares to Mr. MAYHEW; and that, although they both went together to the office of the company, and deposited the transfer with the pursuer, who transferred the shares in the transfer book, yet no other notice of the transfer was given by the parties.

Lord Justice TURNER, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said—"It appears to me, and to my learned brother, that there is not any great doubt upon this question. The main points of the case are—first, whether in fact there was a complete agreement between these parties for a transfer of the shares; and secondly, whether that agreement was put an end to. It seems to me clear, upon the evidence, that there was an agreement between these parties; that Mr. MAYHEW was to take the shares both in the Treacoll and Pennant Mines, and to pay the calls on the Treacoll shares, in consideration of the transfer of both the shares. Now he did, in point of fact, pay the calls on the Pennant shares, and therefore that transaction was a complete and perfect agreement between the parties. Then, was it put an end to by what took place on the 13th of October? I think it is clear upon the evidence before us that it was not; because, if the agreement had been put an end to Mr. MAYHEW would have returned the transfer of shares which was in his hands at that time; but he retains the transfer afterwards in his hands; and he went, on a subsequent day to the 13th of October, to the secretary at his office, and stated that he was fully acquainted with all the concerns of the company. And, on the question whether there has been a formal observance of the rules of the company, I see nothing in this case to show that there has been even a want of compliance with the stipulations. At the close of the transfer deed it is said that no transfer shall be valid or complete unless entered in the cost-book, and acknowledged by the pursuer, which can be nothing more than form, at all events; and, therefore, that difficulty is removed."

Although we may deeply deplore the sad litigation to which the Pennant and Craigwen Mines have been subject, yet we feel that the mining world have been greatly benefitted by the decision of several important points of cost-book law—so many and so important that we may safely affirm, if cost-book law goes on increasing at its present rate, it will at the end of two or three years present a most formidable bulk. In the meantime, we shall endeavour to discharge our duty to our readers, by faithfully narrating the legal points decided in the several cases as they arise.

Our readers are aware that all mines in England have been hitherto exempt from rating under the Poor Laws. This exemption may be traced to the first Act passed for the relief of the poor (the 27th of ELIZABETH)—the origin of the English Poor Law, in which coal mines were alone named, which has been always held in a succession of decisions by implication to exclude all mines. The introduction of Poor Laws into Ireland being comparatively recent, this exemption is not applicable to that country; and mines of every description are there rateable to the poor. This has been complained of as an act of legislative injustice to Ireland; and it certainly does seem rather anomalous that the same property which is free from poor rates in England, should be liable to the payment of them in the poorer and more struggling country.

The unequal pressure of the Poor Laws in England has created in Cornwall, by far the greatest mining county, a strong feeling that it is inequitable and injurious that mining property should continue exempt. Several meetings of the Poor Law Guardians in various districts have taken place, in which the subject has been very fully discussed, and the expediency of rating mines strongly insisted on, with the view of inducing parish vestries, as well as boards of guardians, to press the matter on the consideration of the Government and the Legislature. The guardians of the Redruth Union, in Cornwall, have accordingly prepared and presented a petition to Parliament, which places the subject in so clear a light, that we deem it advisable to lay the substance of it before our readers. It states—

"That, in consequence of the peculiar nature of mining operations in Cornwall, the labouring miner is exposed to diseases and accidents which induce a premature incapacity to support himself, and a greatly diminished longevity, in consequence of which great numbers of widows and young families are yearly thrown on the parish for support. That it has been ascertained that in one parish of this union, out of 240 families receiving parochial relief during the quarter to which the enquiry applied, upwards of 200 were the families of miners; that of the fathers of these families 15 had been killed in the mines, 40 had been blinded, maimed, or otherwise so injured by mine accidents, as to be unable any longer to earn a livelihood; while 65 had died of miners' consumption, and 15 others, who had among them 80 children, were at that time dying of the same disease. That much land which has been heretofore assessed to the ratepayers is yearly being thrown out of cultivation by the extension of mining operations, and rendered no longer assessable. That our constabulary force, and police, though the expenses connected with them are defrayed, for the most part, out of those poor rates to which the mines are specially and so unjustly exempted from contribution. That in these and other modes our mines operate in greatly aggravating the burthens of which the present state of the law exempts them from the liability of bearing any proportion. That until very recently the landholder has, however, been to reserve to him as dues. That it has been decided that by commuting these dues for a specific money payment all liability to parochial assessment will be avoided. That such a commutation has accordingly been very extensively made, and the entire property has been thrown on the agricultural and trading portions of the community. This board presents a very large and important mining district, and that a majority of the board are themselves mine proprietors. That this board is, therefore, in a position to present a correct judgment of the justice and expediency of exempting mines from such an exemption, this board respectfully submits to your honourable House

its deliberate conviction that such exemption is an uncalled for, unjust, and inexpedient bounty to one class of the community, to the serious oppression of the rest. That your petitioners humbly pray your honourable House to take the premises into consideration, with a view to such an alteration in the law as will subject mining property to an equitable proportion of the public burthens."

We believe that the Members for the county of Cornwall have had interviews with some Members of the Government on the subject—the results of which have not transpired. So important an alteration in a system of laws which has existed for three centuries will not, of course, be adopted without due deliberation. It does seem, however, in some degree inconsistent with sound legislation that Irish mines should be liable and English mines free. As however any measure to be now passed would necessarily affect the iron and all other mineral districts, it is right that these important and varied interests should be fully apprised of the views entertained on the subject in Cornwall, with a view to the full expression of their own free and unbiassed opinions on the question.

STOCK, MINING, AND RAILWAY SHARES IN IRELAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DUBLIN.]

JUNE 8.—The attention of the Money Market here has been too much absorbed in the operations attendant on the fluctuations in the Government Funds to secure much attention in the shares of mining and other companies. Consols, which were done as low as 86½ on the 8th of May, have since reached 91½, and leave off at 91½ after many fluctuations; but which are insignificant in the extreme to the operations on your side, as we are here guided by your quotations, which undergo so rapid a change that it is hard to determine a price, as a second, third, or fourth telegraphic despatch within the hour may create a wonderful change. Indeed, to this circumstance is to be attributed in a great measure the comparative paucity of business doing here, as the operations of each broker are looked upon as, perchance, the result of a private telegraphic communication. Our market opened this day (Thursday) heavily, but prices speedily rose, in consequence of this being our settling day, and many parties having to close their accounts, in some instances at a serious loss, and as much as 2½ per cent. was paid for carrying over. Consols closed at 91½, 3/4.

In Railway Shares, although the transactions have not been heavy, there has been more doing; Cork and Bandon have advanced from 87 to 11½; Belfast Junctions are moving up, and the same may be said of Middle Great Westerns; Cashels have varied but little; Waterford and Limericks are 10s. per share better than on this day week; Dublin and Wicklows are in fair demand, and prices rising.

We have had many dealings in the shares of the Mining Company of Ireland, without much variation in prices. The General Mining Company for Ireland have had their meeting, and the report of the directors was submitted, which was considered a fair exposé of the state of the company's affairs, and in a great measure accounted for the increased outlay during the past six months, which has been the theme of conversation and remark for some weeks, indeed, since the accounts were first promulgated. I hope, however, the proceedings at the meeting may restore confidence, and tend to an improvement in the price of shares. From the explanations afforded, it would appear that the mines chiefly require capital to be rendered highly profitable, as it is confidently stated that on the erection of the machinery, which will be at an early period, the returns may be very considerably increased, while the ores which have accumulated in stock will be returned on far more advantageous terms than if dressed and shipped with the present means of manual labour, the application of machinery being calculated to afford a saving of 50 to 60 per cent. on the dressing cost. Some few enquiries have been made after shares, but no advance in price can be expected at present, as a committee has been appointed to investigate the whole of the affairs of the company, to inspect the accounts, and to proceed to the mines, with a view of acquiring information on the spot, and whose report is to be presented at an adjourned meeting to be held on the 10th of July. I am induced to think that but little will be done in the interim; sellers will probably stand aloof until after the report shall have been received. I am glad this course has been adopted, especially as it emanated from the board, a resolution to the effect having been moved and seconded by a director; this, indeed, was the only course open, for where doubt and mistrust exist nothing tends to restore confidence so much as openness and candour. I am sorry to say the scrip of the Bandon Barytes Company is not yet issued; and the result is, I am given to understand, that a case has been submitted to one of our leading members of the bar here, with a view to ulterior measures of a stringent nature. I have reason to suppose that one or more of the directors have disqualifed or resigned, while it is questionable whether the trustees were ever interested, except in lending their names, for which, however, I presume they received the *quid pro quo*. I observe some of the shares in your Cornish mines are on the advance, and really I can see no reason why we should be in the rear. You will not fail to observe by the last ticketing at Swansea, that in addition to the large amount of sales, 94307 11s., named in my communication of the 25th of May as the produce of Berehaven and Knockmahon, the quantity sold this past week from these two mines was 196 tons, yielding 21617 7s., or upwards of 117. per ton, while the parcels advertised for sale on Tuesday next embrace, Berehaven 309 tons, Knockmahon 120 tons, together 429 tons; which, according to the preceding prices offered for the ores sold, will give upwards of 45000; while the contrast is afforded of an average price of only 57 11s. 6d. for Cornish ores, and 117., or nearly double the amount, is obtained for those of Ireland. I observe you quote regularly every week that shares have changed hands in Carbery West, Irish Consols, Knockatrellane, Mizen Head, Royal Hibernian, Lackamore, &c.; it is strange, nevertheless, that offers sent to your side cannot be effected as to sales of shares in these particular mines, although I have no doubt there would be but little difficulty in obtaining shares at and below the quoted prices.

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN BIRMINGHAM.]

JUNE 8.—The present may be reported as one of the blank weeks of the year. The Whitsuntide holidays commenced on Monday last, and have been very faithfully observed by the miners, the mechanics, and labourers throughout the entire district. The mines have been closed, and the men and their wives and children have been enjoying themselves in all the improved modes of amusement and recreation which steam and locomotion have supplied. The railway trips into and out of Birmingham during the week have been incessant, and wars and rumours of wars, and all their consequences, have been placed in abeyance, to give way to the universal round of mirth and frolic which all grades of the working classes seem disposed to indulge in. The manufactories, in most parts of the borough, have also been closed, and, with the exception of the painters, carpenters, and others, who generally avail themselves of the absence of the hands to improve the appearance of the buildings, there are very few others at work. Nor do I know that the masters cannot afford them a week's holiday, without much injury to themselves, as the stocks have lately been equal to, if not rather in excess of, the demand.

In the Coal Trade, however, such is not the case, and the idleness of the men is a source of great annoyance to the masters. The demand for iron would also render the attendance of the men at the works much more agreeable than their absence, although I believe we have not had any extraordinary demand within the last week. It is clear, from the last returns of the Board of Trade, that there was a considerable falling off in the tonnage of iron exported in the month of May just passed, as compared with the corresponding period of last year; and it is not quite certain that the increased demand for home consumption, occasioned by the war, has supplied the deficiency.

Rumours were extensively circulated last week that the masters had decided upon raising the price of manufactured iron 20s. per ton. That there was a meeting held a few days ago to consider the propriety of doing so is certain, but the proposal was very properly overruled. It is said that present prices cannot last longer than the end of the quarter. I do not believe there will be any change; and if there is such an advance as that talked of, it will require very little foresight to tell the consequence as what the best judges of the condition of the Staffordshire trade do not hesitate to designate an imprudent move. The only ground of complaint is the high price of pig-iron and scarcity of ironstone; but another month's falling off in our exports will soon rectify the market, and restore proper proportions.

The demand for Iron and machinery of various descriptions for Ireland has lately been unusually large, and tending to show a decided improvement in that country; add to this the marked falling off in the influx of Irish labour into this market usual at this season of the year, and it is

evident that trade and manufactures must be rapidly improving in that quarter.

In the Metal Trades there has not been any change since my last. Tin and Copper are plentiful in the market, and no probability of scarcity or advance of price.

The opening of the Grand Central Railway Station, in New-street, noticed in my last, has not yet lost its interest. It has been visited by thousands during the week, and considered by all a marvellous erection. It is, however, after all, too small for the work to be done within it. Not less than 140 trains enter into and depart from it daily, and ten lines of rails are inadequate to the enormous traffic. The managers and all concerned have had a work of serious anxiety and trouble in carrying out the new arrangements, and they have done so without accident. I am sorry, however, to say, a very fatal occurrence took place yesterday, at a part of the station as yet unfinished. Two labourers were engaged raising some new heavy iron works, when the immense weight fell upon and crushed them to death.

IRON AND COAL TRADES OF YORKSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DONCASTER.]

JUNE 9.—The trade during the week has been considerably interrupted in consequence of the Whitsuntide holidays, and the vast attractions which have been temptingly offered to the public, so that very little work has been done at the various works. Ironstone is still dear, and the advance in the price of Scotch pig-iron is fully maintained, the diminution of stock exciting speculation as to there being sufficient to meet the demand. The enormous advance in Consols, since they recovered from the late panic, has given confidence to the holders of iron, which is not affected by the present high rate of discount. There is every prospect of the whole of the stock at Glasgow being worked off, or shipped in a short time. The demand for malleable iron for railways and shipbuilding appears to be unlimited, every branch of railway work, including springs, being unusually active.

The Steel Trade is in a flourishing condition; the demand for manufactured articles is good, and employment abundant.

The Copper and Brass Trades are steady, and prices are regular.

The Coal Trade is remarkably good, and the high rates realised in the winter continue, in the majority of cases, to be realised. The Great Northern Railway Company are increasing their supplies for the metropolitan markets. Their average weekly supply to various towns on the line is about 17,000 tons, the greater part of which is transmitted to their London depot. The company intend to augment their supply as soon as they can procure additional rolling stock for its transit.

Last week the first sod was cut of a new colliery, belonging to Mrs. Clarke, at Silkstone, which is to be called the "Royal Sovereign." The event was celebrated by an entertainment given by the proprietress to the miners. In a future communication we shall notice the growing importance of this wealthy mineral district.

A case of considerable importance to all persons engaged in collieries was heard before Mr. Coroner Jervison, at Pontefract, on Thursday last. Mr. Charles Morton, the Government Inspector of Mines, was present, to assist in the investigation. An explosion of fire-damp occurred at the Whitwood Colliery, near Pontefract, on the previous Friday, by which one person was killed, and five or six others more or less burnt. It was shown in evidence that a portion of the works were gaseous, and it was thought desirable by the underground steward to use safety lamps, and discontinue the practice of blasting the coal with gunpowder, in order to avoid the risk of igniting the gas. On the morning of the accident, the steward's assistant expressly ordered John Tuman, John Crowther, and other colliers, not to fire any more shots, and he particularly called Tuman and Crowther's attention to the presence of gas in the place where they were working. In defiance of these warnings, Crowther fired a shot at nine o'clock, which fortunately did no mischief; and about noon Tuman fired another shot, when the flash of the gunpowder kindled the inflammable atmosphere which surrounded them, and an explosion immediately followed, which proved fatal to a boy named James Wanless, and injured many others. The coroner's jury were convinced that the fire-damp was ignited through the wilful disobedience of John Tuman, and they accordingly returned a verdict of "manslaughter" against him, and he was committed to prison, to await his trial at the next York Assizes. The coroner and Mr. Morton fully concurred in the propriety of this decision, and hoped it might have the effect of deterring others from being guilty of similar recklessness.

Another explosion occurred at the Warren Vale Pit, the property of Messrs. Charlesworth, at Rawmarsh, on Friday last. Several colliers were working in a bank, about 250 or 300 yards from the pit bottom, where the coal is about nine feet thick. About half-past twelve o'clock, a miner named Swift was knocking down a wooden stay or clog, with the intention of removing it to another place, about two feet distant, when the roof fell, and by its falling the fire-damp was wafted out of the goaf on Swift's naked candle, which had been stuck by him in an adjoining stay or clog, and an explosion resulted, from the effects of which John Rodwell, a trammer, 19 years of age, died about four o'clock on the following morning; and John Maw, James Swift, and James Scholey were burnt, one of them very seriously. T. Badger, Esq., the coroner, commenced an inquest on the body on Saturday evening, and it was adjourned till Wednesday next, to afford Mr. Morton an opportunity of examining the pit. It will be well if, after the minute investigation which will be made by Mr. Morton, all parties can escape the responsibility that attaches to the explosion, and the use of naked candles, which are expressly against rules. This is the same pit in which there was such a fearful sacrifice of life by an explosion some time since.

GREAT CAMBRIAN MINING AND QUARRYING COMPANY.—We may congratulate the shareholders on the present prospects of this undertaking; as by the reports from the chairman, manager, and contractors for the machinery, we find that the large and powerful crushing apparatus (to crush 60 tons of ore per day) was shipped from Carnarvon, and arrived at Barmouth, six miles from the mines, on Tuesday last. The powerful water-wheel is already erected, and from the reports referred to we presume the crushing apparatus is now on the ground, and within 14 days from that date the manager says they will proceed to crush the ore; and as they calculate on beginning crushing on the 20th inst., there is every reasonable expectation of very many tons of marketable ore being produced, and the cash realised in time to declare a dividend at the meeting to be held in the latter part of July; and we hope to have the pleasure next month of reporting this amongst the dividend-paying mines. That this will be gratifying to the shareholders we know; and we believe that it will somewhat astonish the mining world (considering the times and commercial difficulties) that within 12 months a mining company should have started, opened up a very large amount of mineral ground, erected the most powerful water-wheel in the principality of Wales, with crushing apparatus on a similar scale, and the last, but not least, brought to grass such a large quantity as 4000 tons of ore to crush. However remarkable this may appear, it is only what we have been led to expect from the spirited management pursued by the energetic men of business who have conducted this enterprise to its present bearing.

CONSUMPTION OF COAL IN THE UNITED STATES.—The consumption of coal does not increase so rapidly as was supposed. In 1852 the increase was less than 13 per cent., and left a surplus in the market. In 1853 the increased supply was less than 9 per cent. from all sources. To this, of course, is to be attributed the high price of coal during the latter part of the year; but taking the average over 12 per cent. it will reach it. We see no good reason to believe that this average per centage in the demand is likely to be exceeded in the present year, which would require an increase in the supply of about 625,000 tons in 1854, from all sources, to keep the market healthy. The increased supply can easily be furnished by the different regions, provided dealers and customers will come forward and take coal early in the spring.

The following is a summary of operations in Schuylkill county:—  
Total number of collieries ..... 113  
Number of operators ..... 82  
Red ash collieries ..... 58  
Employed at collieries ..... 9792  
White ash collieries ..... 55  
Miners' houses out of towns ..... 2756  
Whole capital invested in these collieries ..... \$3,462,000  
By individual operators, about ..... 2,000,000  
Thickest vein worked at Heckscherville ..... 80 ft.  
Smallest ..... 2 ft.

All the coal lands now worked in Schuylkill county are owned by six corporations, and about 60 individuals. About 25 of the owners reside in Schuylkill county, and the balance abroad. The coal rent will average about 30c. a ton. The product of 1853 in Schuylkill county was 2,551,003 tons. This would give an income of \$765,480 to the landholders in the shape of rents for the year.—*Pottsville Mining Journal*.

The deepest Artesian well in the world is at St. Louis, where, to furnish water to a sugar refiners, a shaft has been sunk to the depth of 2200 ft., through the rock foundations on which the city rests.



## THE COAL TRADE—COLLIERY OPERATIONS ON THE RHINE.

The RUHRORT COAL MINING COMPANY, which has been formed at Cologne with a capital of 159,996*l.*, in shares of 6*l.* each, has issued two very detailed reports on the coal concessions of which it has become possessed. The first report is by Messrs. Nicholas Wood, president of the Institute of Mining Engineers, P. S. Reid, and T. Y. Hall, mining engineers; and the second on the coal basin of the Ruhr, by Mr. F. L. Behr, managing director of the Société de l'Esperance at Seraing, and Mr. J. B. Plumet, mining engineer. From these reports, we learn that the River Ruhr empties itself into the Rhine at a place called Ruhrort, about 22 miles below Düsseldorf, and 55 miles below Cologne. The general direction of the valley of the Ruhr is due east from the Rhine, enclosing on its north bank the towns of Müllheim, Essen, Bochum, &c. This valley has recently been ascertained to comprise a considerable coal field, embracing numerous beds of coal, of a very superior quality, and the general character of which assimilates to those of the basins of Belgium and France, being subject to considerable and numerous undulations, which alternately bring every seam in the series to the surface in such places as are not covered by the tertiary formation. Up to the year 1830, however, no coal of any consequence was worked in the valley, and only in the beds, of poor quality, consequent upon their proximity to the surface. It was only after that period a gentleman, of the name of Matthias Stienes, ascertained the general direction and true bearings and position of the coal basin, and accordingly, in 1834-35, opened out a large coal working to the north of the town of Essen, and succeeded in reaching thick beds of coal, fit for coking purposes, and in quality very superior to the less bituminous seams which had hitherto been worked near the crop or outburst of the beds. This established beyond doubt that the valley of the Ruhr contained an extensive basin of coal, and that the quality of the seams would vie with any of the seams of the Belgian basin of Liege. The extent of the Ruhrort concession is equal to 3063½ English acres, or 1239½ French hectares. This situation is the best in the valley, being close to the town and harbour of Ruhrort, and equally near to the town and shipping basin of Duisburg—the former abutting upon, and opening into, the Rhine, and the latter having a canal communicating with that river and with the Ruhr, which runs through the concessions, and is navigable for craft for upwards of 30 miles from its confluence with the Rhine; and the Cologne and Minden Railway, which communicates with all the German network of railways with Hanover, Magdeburg, Berlin, Hamburg, Leipzig, and Dresden, runs along the concessions within half a mile, and a branch of that railway to Ruhrort and the Rhine runs almost through the middle of the concession from one end to the other. A series of borings were put down on the district known as the Ruhrort concessions, and at each trial coal was found to exist in the supposed directions indicated by the explorings at these two neighbouring collieries. The borings were 12 in number, and it will be seen, on examining the sections, that the coal beds are covered by the tertiary formation, which is known to overlay the greater part of the coal basin of the Ruhr, the depth of which varies in these concessions from 30 to 80 English fathoms before the coal is reached. The near proximity of the Concordia explorations to the Ruhrort concessions, coupled with the facts proved by the borings, places beyond doubt that coal exists over the entire area of surface included by these concessions of 3063½ acres. Besides about 25 beds of coal, which are known to be associated with those already pierced, there are 30 others, the thickness of which have been ascertained. Proceeding upon the most accurate method of estimating the quantity existing in the concessions, with a view of determining their duration, it would appear that above the level of 200 fms. from the surface there would be about 49½ ft. of available coal, or 15 metres, extending over the entire area of the concessions; and converting this into English tons, and assuming a vend of 200,000 tons per annum, this would give a duration of 250 years, after making ample allowance for waste, or coal which may require to be left in the mines. With regard to the quality, we have the authority of the chief engineers of the Prussian Government, superintending the mines of the district of Essen, that all the coal found in the borings was of a coking or bituminous nature. As to the cost of working, calculating the expenses at neighbouring collieries, the raising, about 100,000 to 107,000 tons of coals per annum, averages 3*s.* 3*d.* per ton. Assuming, therefore, that 200,000 tons could be easily sold at Ruhrort for 8*s.* per ton, which is 6*d.* below the prices of the day, and admitting that this quantity could be put on board at 4*s.* 6*d.* per ton, which is 3*d.* per ton more than our knowledge of the mines would lead us to infer, we do not hesitate to say that the sale of this quantity of coals would realise an annual profit of 35,000*l.*

The cost of establishing two such collieries at a depth of 100 fms. each, to supply 200,000 tons per annum with ease, and upon the most improved model adopted in England, is estimated at 64,000*l.*; and these collieries would be adapted to a still further increase of production if required, even to the extent of 300,000 tons, without any serious additions to their stock and plant.

From the report of Mr. F. L. Behr and Mr. J. B. Plumet, it appears at present incontestable that the coal basin, commonly called the basin of the Ruhr, is one of the richest of continental Europe. It is traversed throughout all its length by a river, easily navigated, which falls into the Rhine some distance below Düsseldorf, and in the neighbourhood of the important industrial districts of Crefeld, Vieren, Gladbach, and Elberfeld, Barmen, and Solingen.

At the confluence of the two rivers a town has arisen, which was quite in its infancy in 1830, and which causes surprise at the present time by the prodigious progress it has made since that period.

The Netherlands, refusing the Belgian coals after the Belgian revolution, were compelled to have recourse to England at first, and afterwards to the basin of the Ruhr, which thus entered into competition in the commercial world. From this period the coal trade of this district began a successive development, and the consumption has increased more rapidly than the production. Three circumstances, however, deserve especial mention: the numerous steam-boats established on the Rhine; the formation of railways, which traverse Germany from north to south, and from east to west at the present day; and, lastly, a third cause, not less powerful, has contributed to give a fresh impulse to the trade, and a new demand for the production of coal; we refer to the enormous development which the general industry of the country has taken, but, above all, to the metal factories, and especially to the fabrication of cast and wrought-iron.

M. Stienes opened successively two new collieries in the same direction to the east and west of the Matthias Colliery, and known by the names of Graf Beust and Carolus Magnus; these two collieries, each of whose superficial area is about 206 hectares, have just been leased for a period of 30 years to the New Phoenix Company of Eschweiler, for the sum of 6,250,000 francs for the entirety.

The most recently opened colliery is that of Concordia, commenced in 1850, and now in full productive activity. It is on the Cologne and Minden Railway, about one league and a half to the east of the town of Ruhrort and the Rhine. The pit has passed through (but without serious difficulty), before reaching the coal strata, about 58 metres of tertiary strata, and has since been sunk to the depth of 104 metres, so that its entire depth is only about 162 metres. To give a correct idea of the riches of this coal basin, it is enough to know that in this short distance of 104 metres of coal strata passed through by this pit, although the seams are inclined at an angle of 40° to 50°, six beds of coal have been met with, of thicknesses varying from 1-38 to 1-12 metres. All these seams run regularly from east to west, and are inclined towards the north from 50° to 40°. It was evident that the coal basin was not stopped in this direction at the boundaries of the provisional concession acquired by the Concordia Company; hence the obtaining of the 12 concessions by the present company, which interlace each other without interfering, and cover all the remaining surface between the bounds of Concordia and the town of Ruhrort. We do not think there can exist any serious doubts upon the facility with which all the produce may be sold. In fact, we may state, while on this subject, that during the year 1852 the exportation of fuel by the Ruhr alone has been about 17,000,000 centners, or more than 9,000,000 hectolitres, equal to 820,000 tons.

The advantageous situation of the coal field, its proximity to so many large markets of interior consumption, as well as the ready means of transport towards the exterior by the Rhine, or by the railways which pass through the concession, guarantee to the projected works a marked preference above all the coal-works situated more to the east near Essen, on an average of four leagues from the town of Ruhrort. Maps of the property may be inspected at the offices, 44, Moorgate-street.

The materials of West Wheel Abraham and Wheel Mary (in Crown), South Bowthorn and Bowthorn Mine (in Sanerod), are announced for sale.

## THE COAL TRADE.

The following is a statement of the delivery of coals, &c., in the port of London during the month of May:—

	Ships.	Tons.		Ships.	Tons.
Newcastle .....	327	100,931	Blyth .....	21	4,465
Hartlepool & West Hart. ....	219	33,537	Stockton and Middlesbro' ..	21	2,611
Sunderland .....	179	33,191	Scotch .....	14	1,315
Seaham .....	105	26,013	Yorkshire .....	10	899
Welsh .....	37	8,710	Small coal and culm.....	5	1,561

Total 929 258,273  
Coals brought by railway, and entered at the Coal Market during the month of May, 1854 58,753½  
Coals brought by canal, and entered at the Coal Market during the month of May, 1854 2,551

Coals brought within the London district on common roads, and entered at the Coal Market during the month of May, 1854 104  
Comparative Statement of 1853 and 1854.

Imported from 1st January to 31st May, 1853	Ships 3248	1,481,918 tons.
Imported from 1st January to 31st May, 1854	" 4044	1,387,908 "
Decrease in the present year	304	94,030

## THE RAILWAY COAL TRADE.

Monthly statement of coal and coke brought by railway and canal within the London district, during the month of May:—

Railways.	Tons cwt.	Railways.	Tons cwt.
Great Northern	22,947 7	Great Western	5,342 0
North-Western	16,965 0	South-Eastern	1,844 15
Eastern Counties	10,614 5		

Total by railway in May, 1854 58,753 13  
Coals by railway in May, 1853 46,061 2  
Coals by canal in May, 1853 1,478 6

Comparative Statement of 1853 and 1854.  
Coals by railway from 1st January to 31st May, 1854 369,357 6  
Coals by railway from 1st January to 31st May, 1853 255,814 17

Increase in the year 1854—railways 113,542 9  
Coals by canals from 1st January to 31st May, 1854 13,361 0  
Coals by canals from 1st January to 31st May, 1853 8,384 15

Increase in the year 1854—canals 4,976 14

COAL IN SOUTH AMERICA.—Hitherto the tropical countries, whether for manufacturing or shipping purposes, have been nearly dependent on English coal; this has now, to some extent, been superseded by the discoveries in the Lota and Coronet coal district. This consists of a plot of land some 30 miles in extent, situated between the Biobio, a river whose source is in the Andes, and which empties itself into the Pacific and Port of Lota, the yield is said to be abundant, and the coal of the best bituminous quality. A shaft has already been sunk 40 yards below water-mark, which has a substratum of 90 yards below the level of the sea. The price of the coal, delivered on board at Lota, is 86 per ton, and engineers who have used the coal for marine purposes state that it is very efficacious, and the steam can be quickly got up with it. The development of these collieries must be of great importance to the surrounding country; it is well known that there are several copper mines adjacent, where ores could be smelted at a profit if fuel was attainable at a reasonable rate, but are too poor to be shipped to England, there to be reduced—and consequently are now useless; great quantities have to be raised, and only those of a higher percentage are available. The Copiapo and other companies have great quantities of their ore at grass, which, if they could smelt, would materially increase their funds, and enhance the prosperity of the companies.

ALLEGED FALSE REPRESENTATION RESPECTING MINING SHARES.—In our last Journal we announced that Mr. Paul Babey, who is now practising as a shareholder at Hull, had been charged by Mr. Daniels, an auctioneer, with obtaining money under false pretences, and held to bail on remand. The case arose out of the sale of some Tamar Mine shares by defendant to Mr. Daniels—the latter stating that he was induced to purchase them from Babey informing him that a dividend had been paid. At the Hull Police Court, on Wednesday, the case was again gone into, when Mr. Smith, of the firm of Wells, Smith, and Dodd, who appeared for complainant, said they had been in communication with the office of the mine, with a view to obtain the evidence of the secretary, who was in Wales, and who they were informed by the clerk that no dividend had been paid, nor could have been, at the time the purchase was made. The secretary would willingly give his evidence when he had been his round of the mining districts; and he requested the magistrates to adjourn the case, and extend the bail for a considerable period, until near the time of holding the sessions; and he would give the defendant's solicitor reasonable notice of proceeding with the case. Mr. Greaves, for defendant, was very much surprised that such an application should be made, or that his client should have been brought there again, without a title of evidence. If what complainant stated was true, there would have been sufficient to justify the magistrates in sending the case to the sessions without adjournment; but he was prepared to show there was no case of false pretence; and that the magistrate had no jurisdiction. He had been to London; and the person he saw represented himself as the secretary. They had spared no expense, and were determined to have the matter fully investigated. After some further remarks, the magistrates decided there was no grounds for further adjournment. Mr. Daniels repeated his evidence, when Mr. Greaves submitted that no case had been made out, as there was a want of evidence to show that the dividend alleged to have been mentioned by defendant had not been paid; and the magistrates decided that such was the case, and discharged defendant. Mr. Daniels said he should indict Babey at the sessions, for the good of the country.

TIN-PLATE AND IRON MANUFACTURERS.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Wednesday, the cause Jackson v. Henderson, which was tried at Carlisle before Mr. Baron Platt, and reported in the *Mining Journal* of 4th March, was argued on the plaintiff's application for a new trial. The Court had granted a rule calling upon the defendant to show cause why the verdict given in his favour should not be set aside, and a new trial granted, upon the ground that the verdict was against the evidence, and also on the ground of misdirection. The defendant was the occupier of the Seaton Iron and Tin-plate Works, situated in the county of Cumberland, and the question at the trial was, whether he was at liberty to carry on a manufacture of tin-plates on the premises under a license contained in an old lease, which authorised the carrying on of an iron manufacture there. It appeared that until a recent period the defendant had only manufactured iron at the works, which, up to that period, were called the Seaton Iron works, but since the year 1849 the works were called the Seaton Iron and Tin-plate Works, and were used for the manufacture of iron plates, which were afterwards tinned on the premises. Mr. Pashley (with whom were Mr. Udall and Mr. Lloyd) now showed cause against the rule, and contended that the question had been properly left to the jury, who had found that the works, as they were conducted, formed substantially an iron manufacture. The mere dipping of the iron plates into grease and tin did not alter the nature of the manufacture. Mr. Edward James, Q.C., and Mr. Brett, in support of the rule, contended that the works were used as a tin-plate manufacture, and, although it was true that tin was used, it was not a tin-plate manufacture, but an iron manufacture within the license contained in the lease. He submitted the question was not left to the jury to say, upon all circumstances, whether the defendant's was an iron manufacture, but it was assumed that but for the dipping of the plates in tin it would have been so, and the jury were asked whether the plates being afterwards put through that process made any difference. Lord Campbell said he was much struck with the argument used by Mr. James, when he moved for the rule, but, upon consideration, he thought the verdict ought not to be disturbed. The real question had been left to the jury, who had found by their verdict that the manufacture was substantially an iron manufacture, and judges were of the same opinion.—Rule discharged. Attorney for plaintiff, Mr. Lamb, Whitehaven. Attorney for defendant, Mr. G. C. James, New Broad-street, London.

LEAD MINES, AND THE EYAM MINING COMPANY.—In this age of mining speculation results are obtained which show the spacious foresight and knowledge of our forefathers in the mining world is most astonishingly self-evident on every hand, operations which show the skill and knowledge (considering the want of the present improved mechanical contrivances) of the miners who first discovered and worked these once celebrated mines. Nearly three centuries ago the great Huckle-edge vein was discovered, or rather about that time the working commenced, and in 1713 this vein reached the western verge of the parish of Eyam, and thence proceeded eastward, a little north of Eyam, for two miles. The limestone dipping eastward the workings became deeper, until at last the mines were abandoned, in consequence of their being filled with water. To relieve these mines from water, the Stoke song, or adit, was commenced, and completed at an enormous expense, about a century back. The mines were relieved by this adit to a certain depth, and produced enormous profits; but a still deeper level or adit became necessary, and the Morewood sough was commenced, which after being carried nearly a mile, was abandoned for nearly 50 years, but was at length resumed by the late James Sorby, of Sheffield, and is now being carried out by the Eyam and Sheffield Mining Company. It is satisfactory to know that this wonderful and expensive undertaking will ere long approach the mines on the great vein in Eyam-edge, which were abandoned, through water, though abounding in extraordinary richness of metal. It may be, as it has often been, asked whether these mines, after having yielded such an incalculable abundance of metal, can possibly be as rich beneath the water as at its ordinary level? The recent operations at the "Dusty-pit" mine, Eyam, are proof positive of the facts. There, until the steam-engine encountered the impeding elements, no profits could be obtained, notwithstanding the thousand-and-one opinions of the great deposit of metal beneath the water, although the deposit in question had never been seen, except by the sagacity and experience of the old miner. Nearly all the miners in Eyam-edge and Eyam-nor are said to have been abandoned on the same grounds—viz: that the water drove the last workers out when they were surrounded with the most astonishing abundance of metal. For many years the riches of these mines tempted the miners into imminent danger: six or seven men have attempted to keep down the water while one man worked, and when this could be done successfully there was ample profit for all. Still, during this period, the half-breath escapes were numerous; stories of their being obliged to leave all their tools behind them, and hurry away with their lives in their hands, have been often told. Nearly a century and a half ago a shaft was sunk on the Huckle-edge vein, at a place called the Magelough, half a mile north-east of Eyam, with a view of opening the vein at an extreme eastern point, and proceeding westward in the unworked part of the vein. Here, as in other places, the water impeded the progress of the work, notwithstanding the great deposit of metal which was said to be in certain prospect. Scores of miners of the time have left invariable testimony of the certainty of great metallic riches at this point. Recently, the Eyam Mining Company have resumed the work in the Magelough, with a view of combating the water with steam power; and it is somewhat interesting to the public to know that in the progress of opening the old works they have found inscribed on the old shaft the date 1734, besides an abundance of tools and mining implements, some of them containing the date 1733.—Correspondent of *Sheffield Times*.

## WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS, AND PROTECTION ALLOWED.

C. Kingsford: Solidifying or indurating peat, &c.—J. Panton and J. Mackay: Railway wheels and tyres.—F. Smith: Furnace for consuming smoke.—R. C. Burling: Steam-engines.—H. A. Brooman: Railway wheels.—T. W. Miller: Railway wheels.—G. E. Dering: Motive-power by electricity.—J. P. Baker: Railway bridges.—Chas. E. Lubricating-composition.—H. Cornforth: Shaping and ornamenting metals.—J. Worthington, and F. Allin: Boring, mining, and blasting.—J. Hinchliffe, jun.: Steam-engine governor.—F. A. le Comte de Fontaine-morau: Permanent way.—M. Gladstone: Traveller for shifting railway carriages from one line to another.—W. England: Pneumatic and hydraulic wheels and fans.

## WEEKLY LIST OF PATENTS SEALED.

J. Kelly, Thomas-street, Manchester; and W. B. Haigh, Oldham—Improvements in machinery or apparatus for tanning, mortising, and sawing wood, metal, or other materials.  
A. Brown, Glasgow—Improvements in metallic caiks and other vessels.  
C. Schiele, North Moor Foundry, Oldham—Improvements in preventing undue oscillation in engines, machinery, carriages, and other apparatus.  
J. Parkinson, Bury—Improvements in governors for regulating the pressure of steam, gas, and other fluids or liquids.  
J. Marlor, Oldham—Improvements in ascending and descending mines and shafts, and in the apparatus connected therewith, by which said improvements the ventilation of mines is increased.  
W. Mabon, Ardwick Ironworks, Manchester—Improvements in machines used for rivetting together metallic plates.  
T. Webb, Platts Glass-works, Stourbridge—Improved apparatus applicable to the annealing of glass and the firing of pottery ware.  
J. Inshaw and J. Parker, Birmingham—Improvement or improvements in suppressing the smoke and increasing the draught of the furnaces of locomotive and other steam-engine boilers.  
J. Higgin, Manchester—Improvements in the mode or method of separating metals from each other when in conjunction, and in obtaining useful products therefrom.  
W. B. Adams, Adam-street, Adelphi—Improvements in railway wheels, their axles and boxes.  
W. T. Henley, St. John's-street-road—Improvements in electric telegraphs.  
J. Beall, Edinborough-place, Chesham—Improvements in apparatus for applying steam to the motion of a vertical shaft, on which is a horizontal pinion, and of greater strength and regularity, than that by any other machine which we have hitherto inspected. It is simple in construction, and, consequently, not costly in price. A foot crank is in motion a vertical shaft on which is a horizontal pinion, taking into a vertical wheel, with which is connected two levers, one over, the other beneath the sewing plate of the machine. On the end of each lever is a needle, fixed at a slight angle from the perpendicular, and which needles pierce the cloth alternately; while a series of points beneath the plate carry forward the cloth at every stitch, the size of which is regulated by its motion, and it may be set to any distance required. In previous introduced sewing-machines the stitches were merely a series of loops, which, on giving way, the others would ravel out in succession; but this machine forms a perfectly locked stitch, each one independent of its fellow, both sides of the cloth are alike, and if even every third stitch was cut the fabric would still hold firmly together. It can be made to work at the rate of 1000 stitches per minute.  
IMPROVED SEWING-MACHINE.—A patent for a sewing-machine of very superior construction has been taken out by Messrs. Avery and North, New York, the workmanship produced by which is of a different character, and of greater strength and regularity, than that by any other machine which we have hitherto inspected. It is simple in construction, and, consequently, not costly in price. A foot crank is in motion a vertical shaft on which is a horizontal pinion, taking into a vertical wheel, with which is connected two levers, one over, the other beneath the sewing plate of the machine. On the end of each lever is a needle, fixed at a slight angle from the perpendicular, and which needles pierce the cloth alternately; while a series of points beneath the plate carry forward the cloth at every stitch, the size of which is regulated by its motion, and it may be set to any distance required. In previous introduced sewing-machines the stitches were merely a series of loops, which, on giving way, the others would ravel out in succession; but this machine forms a perfectly locked stitch, each one independent of its fellow, both sides of the cloth are alike, and if even every third stitch was cut the fabric would still hold firmly together. It can be made to work at the rate of 1000 stitches per minute.  
HEATING WITHOUT FIRE.—Messrs. A. Mayer and A. Beaumont, Paris, have patented an apparatus for engineering caloric without the aid of fuel of any description, a model of which is now in operation in Paris, and is attracting much public attention. The method is applicable to warming houses, apartments, or fireplaces, to heating establishments, and all large buildings; to heating baths and water for other purposes by surface action; to paper and silk mills; to the drying of gunpowder, without fear of explosion; and, in fact, to every process, and in every case where artificial warmth is required; and where motive-power is employed the working of the apparatus will be almost costless. At present we are not in a position to describe the principle of the apparatus, but at an early period we shall be in possession of such information as will enable us to insert full particulars in our columns.  
FURNACES.—Mr. John Ferguson, pottery manufacturer, of Heathfield, Lanarkshire, has patented some improvements in furnaces and fire-places, and in the prevention of smoke. The inventor claims—1. A mode of constructing furnaces of fire-places, wherein passages are formed for the introduction of air into the main flues or flues; such passages being carried along close to the main flue passages, from which they are separated by very thin partitions, so that the air may take up the heat radiated from the main flues.—2. A mode of constructing furnaces or fire-places, wherein a hanging or intermediate bridge is combined with or inserted in a usual combination-chamber, for the commingling of the gaseous products of combustion and air.—3. A mode of constructing furnaces or fire-places, wherein the gaseous draught current takes a descending and ascending or tortuous route through a mixing or combination-chamber.—4. The use of brick or earthenware ducts or passages, for heating the air prior to entering the furnace or fire.

CAST-IRON RAILS FOR RAILROADS.—As long since as 1843 a select committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature presented an elaborate report on the propriety of relaying the whole of the lines in that state with cast-iron rails; and, although their labours appear to have terminated without any particular result, the question is still being mooted in America by Mr. R. W. Hughes, Mr. Elwood Morris, and others. The latter gentleman suggests that a rod of wrought iron, about ½ inch diameter, should be cast in the centre of the head of the bar, to prevent cracking, and the arguments now advanced in favour of cast-iron rails, that the rapid destructibility of rolled rails has become more and more apparent every year since the report was written—first, from the increased weight of the locomotive; and secondly, from the depreciation in the quality of the iron, a largely increased demand induced manufacturers to make use of any material which can possibly be made into railway bars. The suggestions now made for employing cast-iron rails, and which it is considered would render them perfectly efficient, are to lay them on continuous wooden sills, and to increase their weight over the wrought-iron rail in the proportion of seven to six. The casting a wrought-iron rod in the head is impracticable, as the heat causes it to warp, and twist quite out of line with the rail. If laid on continuous wooden sleepers, a simple fracture would make another joint; and, according to the opinion of the advocates for cast-iron rails, an opinion in which we cannot concur, would not prove of the slightest detriment.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.—Mr. G. Shepherd, C.E., has patented an invention, which consists in employing in the construction of railways, hollow sleepers or bearers, of wrought or cast-iron, or of a combination of wrought or cast-iron.

SUPPLYING LOCOMOTIVES WITH WATER.—A resident of Fredonia (N.S.), has invented a curious apparatus for supplying locomotives with water, according to which, a cistern must be constructed in the centre of the track, having connected with it a pump, which in its turn is connected with a "friction wheel," inserted above it in the track. The locomotive is run upon these wheels, and then, however swiftly its wheels may revolve, it can go no further, as the friction wheels upon which it stands revolve with those of the engine. The force pump is in this manner set at work, and made to raise from 1500 to 2000 gallons per minute.

TRAVELLING CRANES.—Mr. T. DUNN, of the Windsor-bridge Ironworks, Pendleton, Lancashire; J. Bowman, Plaitford, Essex; and J. Dunn, of Bellenden, Pendleton, have patented some improvements in machinery for raising, moving, and lowering heavy bodies. The inventors claim:—1. Communicating motion to the various parts of a travelling crane, by means of a friction-roller, and parts acting in combination therewith.—2. The application of screws for imparting the required motions to travelling cranes, as described.—3. The application of endless chains for transmitting the requisite motions to travelling cranes, as described.—4. Working two or more cranes by steam, or other power, and communicating motion to them by a horizontal shaft, as described.

CLAUDET'S DAGUERRETYPE GALLERY.—M. Claudet, having conceived the happy idea of forming a gallery for the exhibition of specimens of his photographic skill, worthy the high position which the art he so successfully practices has attained, employed M. Hervey to illustrate the history of photography and stereoscopy, in an allegorical painting—the design of the room and architectural embellishments being executed from drawings by Messrs. Banks and Barry, who had previously superintended its completion. Being perfected, we had an opportunity, on Wednesday, of inspecting M. Claudet's now really interesting establishment, and with the general effect of which we were highly gratified. The principal apartments consist of 14 medallion portraits of the inventors and improvers of photography and stereoscopy, with those philosophers and artists who discovered the principles which are the basis of these two arts; they comprise Forta, who, about the year 1590, invented the camera obscura, the cause and means of the discovery of photography; Daguerre, the inventor, in 1839, of the process on silver; Talbot, Wheatstone, Herschell, Nicéphore Niépce, Leonardo da Vinci, Niepce, Wedgwood, Fizeau, Arago, and Victor. There are, besides, allegorical representations of statuary, painting, photography, and the latter as applied to portraits. Also emblems of Athens, Rome, Paris, and London, as the four centres of civilisation; an illustration of the passing of the Pyramids, signed by Louis Philippe, granting pensions to Daguerre and Niepce, with portraits of the Queen, Prince Albert, and Louis Philippe; a view of the apartments of the Hotel de Bruges and Somerset House conspicuous, as containing the remarkable discovery of the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park, with the statue of Richard Coeur de Lion, and the traits of the Queen and Prince Albert. The entire of these illustrations are from the pencil of M. Hervey, and are most exquisite in drawing, colour, and finish, and are, moreover, beautifully fitted with the other features of the gallery and saloon, which are elegant, airy, and the whole of the processes of the art are here concentrated under one roof, and all who wait on M. Claudet to obtain a sun picture of "the human face divine" cannot but be highly delighted and edified with the artistic beauties with which they are surrounded.



## FOREIGN MINES.

## COPIAPO MINING ASSOCIATION.—[Received June 5.]

**Chile, April 14.**—Copper Mines.—In the 60, driving east of Harman's shaft, we have a very large lode, yielding occasionally stones of ore. In the 50, now being driven to the east of the shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and during the past fortnight it has yielded some good quality ore. The winze in the bottom of this level is now being improved, and at present it is yielding very well. In the 45, now being driven to the east of the same shaft, the lode is large, and yielding a fair proportion of inferior quality ore. We have hopes that the quality of the ore from this level will improve. In the 40, also now being extended to the east of the shaft, the lode is small, and consequently, is producing but little ore. In the 35 and 30, levels we have not the slightest change whatever. From the stopes we are raising a fair quantity of average quality ore.

**San Acutrin.**—In No. 3 shaft, now being sunk below the 33, the lode is large, but not so rich as we could wish to see it; still we expect it to improve again shortly, as we are now passing through the run of dead ground we have seen in the levels above, and from its northern dip is now in the shaft. In the 33, now being driven to the north of No. 3 shaft, we have a lode 2 ft. wide, 1 ft. of which is one of an average quality. In the 33, now being driven to the south of the same shaft, the lode at present is small. In the 25, now being driven to the north of the shaft, we have a good lode of ore, about 18 in. wide. In the 25, now being driven to the south of No. 2 shaft, we have a most promising looking lode, 2 feet wide, yielding some beautiful stones of ore. In the 12, now being extended to the north, we have a lode 1 ft. wide, of good quality ore. In the 12, now being driven to the south, we have a good bunch of ore, 18 in. wide. The stopes are much the same as when last reported, and yielding ore of average quality.

**San Carlos.**—In this mine we have not the slightest change. The lode both in the 12 and 13 is yielding ore of 22 to 24 per cent.

**San Francisco.**—Our operations here are very contracted, having but two pickmen employed, consequently our returns are small; still we consider the lode worthy of further trial, from the indications given at surface.—Produce for March: Morado Mines, 60 tons; Checo, 55 to 110 tons.

**Silver Mines.**—AL PIN HALLADA.—In No. 1 level the lode is 1 foot wide, of fair quality ore. In No. 8 level the lode is 15 in. wide, of average quality. In No. 10 level the lode is 18 in. wide, ore of 250 marcos per cajon. In No. 11 level the lode is 18 in. wide, ore of 250 marcos per cajon. In No. 12 level the lode is 15 in. wide, giving ore of average quality. In No. 13 level the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding a fair quantity of low quality ore. The several other parts now being worked are without alteration. Ores sent to the city in the past fortnight about 60 tons, or 20 cajons, of ore from 150 to 200 marcos per cajon.

**Carmen Alto.**—In this mine we are still sinking the shaft on this lode, and have about 20 yards or varas uncovered, and from the appearance of the wall we have reason to hope, when taken down, that it will turn out well. In the winze or chifon we are also desling the lode, and have about 5 varas uncovered; this also we expect, when broken down, will yield some average quality ore.

**Cosquiza.**—On breaking down the lode on Salvador vein some few days since we were not a little pleased with its character, stones of which were sent to the city, and assayed, and although it did not give above 10 marcos per cajon, still it is of that class which will shortly lead to ore of higher ley, and we have every expectation of getting from here something good.

**San Jose del Carmen.**—Since my last we have not broken down the lode here, consequently we have nothing new. In none of our other mines have we the slightest change since my last report.

## GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN CHARTERED MINES.

**Freiburg, June 2.**—There has been no change in the end driving east, in Wilhelm's level, since last report. The five pitches in the back of the level average 7 cwt. of ore per fm. In the end east from the bottom of the winze under the level the lode is 1/2 ft. wide, producing 10 cwt. of ore per fm.; in the end west it is 4 in. wide, worth 10 cwt. of ore per fm. In the end east on the middle level the lode is 1 1/2 ft. wide, has remained a healthy appearance; it is now 15 in. wide, producing 12 cwt. of ore per fm. In pitch No. 13b, in back of level, the lode is upwards of 2 feet wide, making 1 1/2 ton of ore per fm. In pitch No. 12 west the lode is 10 in. wide, worth 10 cwt. of ore per fm. Pitch No. 15a east yielding 7 cwt. of ore per fm. In winze No. 3, under Trudger's level, the lode in the end east is small, and the end west is somewhat better. The pitches in back of the level remain much the same as when last reported on. In the end driving north from the bottom of Schindler winze the lode has increased to 2 ft., worth 6 cwt. of ore per fm.; 255 fms. of the old level is now open. We came last week to a cross-cut, supposed to be under the old shaft, and from which the water is coming away quickly. The monthly raisings will produce 35 tons of dressed ore. We shall finish smelting by the end of next week; and, as I am anxious to see what our results will be in England before commencing another campaign, I shall on Saturday next forward you 30 tons on trial.

## ST. JOHN DEL REY MINES.—[Received June 5.]

**Marro Tajo, April 8.**—Produce for March, 30,752 oia., equal to 295,433 lbs. Troy, 28,322 oia., from 126 stamp heads; 542 oia., from Suanhann, 6 heads; 229 oia., from additional streaks, 60 heads = 29,093 oia., from 7444 lbs. of stone, yielding 19 oia. per ton; 1408 oia., from arrastres; 240 oia., from old amalgam barrel; 110 oia., over weight on last remittance; total, 30,752 oia. The 542 oia. from Suanhann stamps were obtained from a mixture of stone and sand, say 181 tons of stone, and 21 tons of sand; but as it was impossible to ascertain the proportions of gold from such a mixture, the whole has been assigned to the general produce from stone. One of the old amalgamating barrels having, after a service of 14 years, become worn out, has been substituted by a new barrel; and on breaking up the old one, amalgam yielding, as above, 240 oia. of gold was found attached to the bolts, revolvers, &c. The yield from "additional streaks" is, in reality, considerably more than the 229 oia. here stated, inasmuch as the additional streaks to the Herring 24 head stamps have been in operation since the middle of February; but, owing to the delay in making a box to receive the sand, whatever they yielded up to the end of March has been thrown away from the general stock. Stamps working during the month (including the Suanhann), average 126 heads. The supply of stone from the mine has continued to meet the requirements of the stamps.

Produce ..... 30,752 oia.  
Less duty 3 per cent. 1,535 oia., = 29,217 oia., at 7s. 8d. .... £11,198 14 0  
Cost for March—Rs. 39,304 167, at 28d. .... 6,802 3 0

The general aspect of the stone has for some time past been unusually poor, especially that coming from the middle and west Cachoira, and also the stone in the Bahu, near the entrance of the gut. In the latter we look for a considerable improvement in about ten days, when we hope to have worked through a bed of unproducible quartz, which has protruded itself into that part of the lode; and as in the Bahu sump we have now a splendid lode, nearly 7 fms. wide, we may fairly look for a speedy amelioration in the stone from that mine. In the Cachoira sump we have also a capital lode, but some months must elapse before that improvement can be expected to extend its influence to the middle and west Cachoira.

## UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

**Guamuzato, April 28.**—MINE OF RATAS.—The proceedings of the month in this mine have been limited to the extraction of ore by buzones, and the result has been a trifling excess of returns over expenditure. The mine, is on the whole, looking a little better.

**JENIS MARIA Y JOSE.**—The operations in the pozo of San Hilario have been continued throughout the month, with very favourable results. The ore mentioned in the last report as existing in the lowest point of the working has been followed down for 14 varas, and is of equal width and superior quality to that which was then reported. At about 15 varas, below the level of San Hilario, a frente to the north-west was opened to assist in the extraction of ore on in ore for eleven varas, when, finding the quality somewhat depreciated, it was turned into a pozo, going down in a parallel line with the pozo of San Hilario. This work is called the Encarnacion. At the present moment the ore is even better than that in San Hilario, and the two works are yielding about 150 cajons per week, the value of which may be roughly calculated at \$800. The future working of the mine will greatly depend upon the disposition which the ore may make. The operations of the next two or three months will, however, throw much light upon the point in question. The pozo of San Francisco Javier has been stopped, in consequence of some water having appeared, which, although in no serious quantity, has nevertheless prevented the speculation of the part of the vein. Since the water was suspended the water has risen but very little in the pozo, and has not as yet annoyed us in San Hilario. On the 11th instant, the ore then above ground was sold at public sale, and realised \$1045.

**LA TRINIDAD.**—The level from the bottom of the shaft to the north-west, called San Andres, has been continued until the 10th inst., and a distance of 21 varas driven in it; but that, as the water, which had for some time been very annoying, increased so much as to render it necessary to discontinue the work, and permit the vein to drain itself of the accumulated water. It appeared to contain. From the experience which Mr. Furber has of the district, he is not apprehensive of any duration in this run of water, but attributes it to deposits having existed in chambers of the vein, which, when once exhausted, will not receive any fresh supply from above. In the mean time, the extraction by the shaft is not expensive. In driving the level of San Andres, we passed through about 2 1/2 varas of poor ore, which remains behind for future use, and which, though in itself of no great value, is interesting, as it proves that the vein is not barren in that part of the ground. On the stoppage of the level of San Andres, operations were resumed in San Albino, which, as well as San Simon, is entirely free from water, and of 14 varas have been driven north-west, at a vertical angle of 30. In this pozo, in the past week, a patch of fair quality ore was cut and passed through, and the work has been turned to the south-east, with the double object of making the road more convenient, and speculating the lode under this little deposit.

**Finanzas in Mexico.**—I enclose the usual monthly statement of receipts and expenditure brought down to the 22d inst., which shows an actual cash asset of \$2894 5. **Resaca de Cima.**—A further amount of \$1589 31 has been received towards the liquidation of these claims.

**Quicksilver.**—The price of this article remains the same as when last quoted. My stock is that in use at Dolores—viz., Lbs. 100, 530 13.

## NOVEAU MONDE GOLD MINING COMPANY:—

**Mount Ophir, April 23.**—Since my arrival at this place almost the whole of my time has been occupied in taking samples of the different piles of quartz lying on the floors, and in thus obtaining a fair average of the ore operated on, the different piles have been taken after, and the samples taken, as we are in the habit of doing in the Cornish mines. A ton of the matter has been obtained, and, passing through them about a fair sample carefully taken out, as in the case of the larger heaps. When sampling from different parts of the mine, the produce of numerous shallow lodes have been taken from the cracks, and sealed up until their arrival at the spalling-floor, and the stuff put into the reduction works. I have also invariably seen them passed through the crusher, making the assays I have followed the usual routine for assaying gold quartz, but in order to avoid any chance of error, from the introduction of large scales of metallic gold, I have made small quantities of matter, and to prevent the discrepancies thereby attending experiments on each variety of ore. By attending to these precautions, and by assaying each operation 2000 grs. of ore, and making at least three trials of each sample, I have got Mr. Bowden, who makes his assays, carefully to check me. The following are the results obtained:—Sample taken from the crushed and mixed ore sent passed through the crusher on the 11th of April, 1854,

yielded 7 dwts. of fine gold to the ton of 2340 lbs. Sample taken in the usual way from 230 tons of spalled Pine Tree quartz, lying at the ore station, gave 12 dwts. 15 grs. of fine gold per ton. A sample of Pine Tree ore, obtained by blasting down masses of the lode in various localities, and then crushing and sampling the stuff thus procured, yielded 9 dwts. 2 grs. of fine gold per ton. Sample taken by cutting through a heap of about 120 tons of quartz, taken from a mass cut through in the cross-cut at Pine Tree, gave 1 dwt. 2 grs. of fine gold per ton. Ores blasted from various places in the Mount Ophir levels, and carefully crushed and sampled, afforded 6 dwts. 12 grs. of fine gold per ton. A sample taken by cutting through the piles of Mount Ophir ore, lying on the floors of the reduction works, produced, by assay 2 dwts. 16 grs. of fine gold to the ton. The extreme poverty of these last ores may probably be accounted for by the fact, that a large portion of them did not come from the lode itself, but merely from some branches of quartz found in its vicinity. On examining the tailings from the amalgamators, and adding the amounts of gold which they still contain to that taken up by the mercury, we find the total to agree very perfectly with the foregoing assays. Up to the present time I have been unable to make any assays of the smaller heaps of ore lying in the different sets belonging to the company, but as in most instances the quantities of these are extremely small, their tenure in gold is of less consequence than in the foregoing cases; I shall, however, lose no time in making a thorough examination of the whole of the different heaps of quartz lying on the company's property, and hope to be enabled to forward my results by the next mail steamer for Europe. On comparing the foregoing results with those quoted by Mr. Clement as obtained by the San Francisco assays, it at once becomes evident that some very great mistake has been committed, and this I can only account for by supposing that either the assays of this country are better acquainted with the examination of bullion than the assaying of gold quartz, or that sufficient care has not been taken to furnish them with fair and properly mixed samples of the ores produced by the various mines.

**Mines.**—The whole of my time having been hitherto employed in ascertaining the actual amount of gold contained in the quartz, I have not, as yet, had an opportunity of examining the details of the workings in all the different sets; I will, however, take the earliest occasion of doing so, and will embody the results of my observations in a general report. I may, however, remark that the mines worked by the company are all apparently situated on one large run of white quartz, which traverses the country some degrees south of east, and having a general dip towards the north. This great dyke or lode is, however, exceedingly irregular, both as regards size, direction, and underlie, being generally large, and tolerably well defined on the summits of the hills, whilst the ravines and valleys it is constantly much disturbed, and in many instances almost, if not entirely, destroyed. As yet I have not been enabled to discover any visible gold in any of the company's mines, with the exception of a few specks in the out-crops of Pine Tree and Josephine. The only part of the Pine Tree Mine where any notable quantity of gold has been seen appears to be in No. 1 level. This portion of the lode was opened up by Capt. James Rickard, during the time he was in the service of the company, and is known to be the richest part of the mine. It is from this place that Capt. Rickard obtained indications of gold by vanning. With regard to the way in which the mining operations have been conducted in the various locations worked by the company, I will at the present time only observe, as I intend to do in a future report, that in the future, I may, however, remark that several long drifts and cross-cuts have been executed in the different sets, but that a comparatively small portion of the lodes have, as yet, been stopped out.

**REDUCTION WORKS.**—There is I think room for considerable difference of opinion as to whether the site of these works has been well chosen, since the rivulet which flows through the Mount Ophir Valley is entirely dried up during, at least, three months in the summer season, and the supply of water to be obtained from wells is extremely limited, and cannot be sufficiently increased for the purposes of reduction works of moderate extent, without large expenditure in money and stock, and, in many instances almost, if not entirely, destroyed. As yet I have not been enabled to discover any visible gold in any of the company's mines, with the exception of a few specks in the out-crops of Pine Tree and Josephine. The only part of the Pine Tree Mine where any notable quantity of gold has been seen appears to be in No. 1 level. This portion of the lode was opened up by Capt. James Rickard, during the time he was in the service of the company, and is known to be the richest part of the mine. It is from this place that Capt. Rickard obtained indications of gold by vanning. With regard to the way in which the mining operations have been conducted in the various locations worked by the company, I will at the present time only observe, as I intend to do in a future report, that in the future, I may, however, remark that several long drifts and cross-cuts have been executed in the different sets, but that a comparatively small portion of the lodes have, as yet, been stopped out.

## THE GOLD MINES OF HADDON, DERBYSHIRE.

**Sir,**—In this age of wonders, no particular surprise may be manifested at the discovery of gold in a region or locality so prolific in mineral products as the High Peak of Derbyshire. In the records and traditions of remote antiquity, the High Peak is celebrated as the great field of mineral treasures; and, up to the present time, it has maintained its ascendancy in yielding its seemingly inexhaustible metallic riches. The discovery of gold in the old mines of Haddon has, however, opened a new door for mining speculation, and various are the many conflicting opinions on this almost all-absorbing subject.

The finding of gold in an intermediate stratum of limestone (as at Haddon) seems to a great many to be somewhat paradoxical in a physical and geological sense, inasmuch as the precious metal is found in Australia and California in granite, the oldest stratum of the unstratified or primary formations. "Why may not the imagination," says Shakespeare, "trace the noble dust of Alexander, until it is found stopping the bugle of a cask." If such probabilities be admitted, what will be said to a fact so positive, irrefragable, and analogous as the discovery of gold in a stratum, as old, if not older than that of those in which gold is found in such abundance. Granite is the gold matrix of Australia and other places; towsitstone, or channel, is the assumed gold matrix of Haddon (and Derbyshire). Now comes the query—how can towsitstone (amylgdaloid) a stratum of the carboniferous or transition formation, possess any of the properties, or contain any of the mineral treasures, of the primary strata? To this very frequent query it may be observed, that although towsitstone is invariably found interstratified with the carboniferous limestone, still, it is unstratified in itself, besides having all the other characteristics of primary formations. Whitehurst, and the whole army of Vulcanists, contend that the towsitstone in the High Peak, is a volcanic lava, which in some past period was ejected from subterranean, probably from some formation as old as granite, at least from some unstratified strata. The fact of towsitstone containing gold, is some proof on the side of the Vulcanists; for St. Four and the Neptunists, insist that towsitstone is of comparative recent formation, and nothing more than an evident production or deposition from water. The characteristics of towsitstone are precisely the same as granite: no cleavage, no veins, no organic remains, mark this singular stratum. The irregular deposition of towsitstone, its variation from 6 to 600 ft. in depth or thickness, also attests, to some degree, its volcanic origin. If the lava origin of towsitstone be admitted, which supposition has numerous probabilities,—yes, something like analogical proofs,—then the wonder of its containing gold disappears. Thus, then, the High Peak, the limestone of which is interstratified with towsitstone, may, after all, probably, be a volcanic gold field, which, if not equal to those of other countries, may, by the aid of improved machinery, and new discoveries as applicable to mining operations, become ere long a place of profitable labour and safe investment of capital.—W. WOOD: *Eyam, June 5.*

**GOLD IN OREGON.**—The Californian papers state that gold has been discovered in various parts of the territory. The *Pioneer and Democrat* contains a letter from Stellacomb, dated 4th April, by which it appears that gold has been discovered near that place in considerable quantities. Numbers of the people went to work with pick, pan, and shovel. One specimen worth \$2 was found, and \$25 was taken from a hole of 2 ft. square in the course of one day. Claims had been taken up and companies formed to prosecute the search for the precious ore with vigour. Discoveries had also been made on the Yakima River, and large quantities taken out and carried to the settlement by the Indians. The Yakima heads near the Cascade Mountains, the east side of the nearly one degree, when it turns in a southerly direction, and empties into the Columbia, near Walla Walla. The country is inhabited by Indians, who have used every possible effort to prevent the whites from examining it.

**METHOD OF TOUGHENING GOLD.**—Wolf purposes, in the *Practical Hand-Book for Jewellers*, to fuse brittle gold in a new crucible, and when melted to throw in one or two pieces of sulphur the size of a pea, to turn the crucible a little with the tong, and to cast it rapidly into a heated mould. He also proposes to render small pieces malleable by coating them with powdered borax, and heating them in the blowpipe flame until the surface commences fusion. Both these methods are resorted to at the United States Mint, but the choice of either depends upon the accompanying metals that give the gold its brittle character. When there is a quantity of iron present, the gold is fused with a mixture of sulphur, potash, and soda, which will remove it by making the very fusible mixture of sulphurets of iron and alkali. If, in, arsenic, or antimony be present, a good flux is a mixture of borax, soda, and saltpetre, the last for oxidising the foreign metals into their respective acids, the soda to give base to those acids, and the borax to collect the slag. In both these cases, a sand or clay crucible is preferable to a black-lead pot, in which last the graphite acts reducingly. Where lead is present this process may partially effect its removal; but it is more completely effected during quaternation and by washing the final gold thoroughly with hot water, after extracting the silver by nitric acid. Another method of removing lead would be to fuse the gold with a little saltpetre, borax, and silica, whereby a fusible slag of oxide of lead would result, and might be skimmed from the surface of the gold.—*American Journal of Finance.*

**WARNING TO COAL MINERS.—FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENT.**—An explosion of fire-damp occurred at Whitwood Colliery, near Pontefract, on the 26th May, by which one person was killed, and five or six others were more or less burnt. An inquest was held on Thursday last, before Mr. Jewison, coroner; and Mr. Morton, the Government Inspector of Mines, who had previously examined the condition of the pit, was present to the investigation. It appeared from the evidence that a portion of the works was gaseous; and it was thought needful by the underground steward to use safety lamps, and to discontinue the practice of blasting the coal with gunpowder, in order to avoid the risk of igniting the gas. On the morning of the accident, the steward's assistant expressly ordered John Tuman, John Crowther, and other colliers, not to fire any more shots; and he particularly called Tuman's and Crowther's attention to the presence of gas in the place where they were working. In defiance of these warnings, Crowther fired a shot at nine o'clock, which fortunately did no mischief; and about noon Tuman fired another shot, when the flash of the gun kindled the inflammable atmosphere that surrounded them, and an explosion immediately followed, which proved fatal to a boy named James Wanless, and might have caused the death of many others. The coroner's jury were convinced that the fire-damp was ignited through the wilful disobedience of John Tuman, and they accordingly returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against him, and he was committed to prison to await his trial at the next York Assizes. The coroner and the Government Inspector fully concurred in the propriety of this decision, and hoped it might have the effect of deterring others from being guilty of similar recklessness.

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS THE MOST EFFICACIOUS REMEDIES FOR CUTANEOUS DISEASES.**—EMILIA JONES, of Longsight, near Manchester, was afflicted for two years with ten wounds in the left breast, which prevented her obtaining rest either night or day; despite the operations that were performed upon her, her health dwindled away, and she became completely worn out with suffering. At this stage of her complaint, she tried Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which, in the space of three months, completely healed her wounds, and left her in the enjoyment of robust health, much to the satisfaction of all who knew her.—Sold by all druggists, and at Prof. Holloway's establishment, 244, Strand, London.

## M. R. E. S. BOYNS, AUCTIONEER, MINING, AND SHARE-BROKER, GENERAL AGENT, &amp;c., PENZANCE, CORNWALL.

Mines inspected, and every information furnished. 49  
A GENTLEMAN of ten years' experience as PURSER and MANAGER of MINES is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT with a respectable MINING COMPANY working in AUSTRALIA. References unexceptionable. Address, "B. W.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London. 50

WANTED, to take the MANAGEMENT of a TIN MINE in DEVON, an EXPERIENCED AGENT. None need apply who cannot produce most satisfactory references as to character and ability. The salary will be good. Applications, with testimonials, to be sent to "A. B.," Messrs. Holmden and Conway, Bedford-street, Plymouth. 51

TO CAPITALISTS.—A GENTLEMAN, possessing some very valuable mineral sets, containing lead, copper, coal, iron, and slate, is desirous of OBTAINING A LOAN to work the same, or two or three gentlemen to JOIN in FORMING COMPANIES upon them.—For further particulars, address "L. E.," Mr. BREXCHLEY, 2, Pinner's-court, Old Broad-street, London. 52

TO PARTIES WITH CAPITAL WISHING TO ENGAGE IN THE ENGINEERING BUSINESS.—THE ADVERTISER has a good and increasing business, now in full operation, well situated for land, marine, and railway work; and being desirous to increase his facilities for doing business, is disposed to ADMIT INTO PARTNERSHIP with him some gentleman having the capital requisite to enable him to do so.—Application to be made to Messrs. COLEMAN and BEALE, 30, Waterloo-street, Birmingham. 53

IRON-WORKS.—THE PROPRIETOR of a very compact BAR-IRON WORK, now in active operation in one of the best situations in the north of England, is disposed to SELL the works for £7000, which cost in erection upwards of £10,000, or will ADMIT an ELIGIBLE ACTIVE PARTNER, with a capital of from £3000 to £5000, as the advertiser cannot devote sufficient attention, having separate works. Apply by letter, "D. W., 300," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London. Respectable references given and required. 54

TO ENGINE BUILDERS AND IRONFOUNDERS.—THE ADVERTISER is in WANT of a SITUATION as MANAGER, or HEAD FOREMAN, in an ENGINE BUILDING ESTABLISHMENT. Satisfactory references given as to character and ability.—Address, "J. P. P.," Post-office, Manchester. 55

COLLIERY.—WANTED, a CLERK, accustomed to keep accounts at a colliery. Salary £100 a year.—Apply, by letter only, to "A. B.," care of Mr. Barker, 12, Birch-lane, London. 56

PARTNER WANTED.—OR A BUSINESS TO BE SOLD.—TO BE LET, for a term of years, a TIN PLATE and SHEET IRON MILL, with FORGE FOR BARS, &c., consisting of one water-wheel, with one tin mill, complete, capable of driving two, the necessary standards, &c., lying on the premises; one water-wheel turning lathe and cold rolls, annealing furnaces to match, and six sets of pots, seven puddling and three balling furnaces, with hammer and rollers complete; one heavy plate and one sheet mill complete, with 120-horse power engine, all new. The premises are favourably placed for transit, by sea or by rail, to all markets. Coal extremely cheap. A partner may be admitted with about £6000 or £7000.—Apply, by letter, pre-paid, to Mr. JULIUS PARTNOR, solicitor, Birmingham, May 23. 57

WANTED, from 100 to 1000 tons of good heavy WROUGHT-IRON SCRAP, delivered at Millfield Ironworks, Bilston. £5 10s. per lot of 200 lbs. will be given; or an equal price if delivered at Liverpool, Gloucester, or London, into boats.—Apply to WILLIAM RILEY and SON, Highfield and Millfield Ironworks, Bilston. 58

WANTED, a 24-inch HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE, not less than 4 feet stroke.—Apply as above. 59

SULPHATE OF BARYTES.—FOR SALE, A QUANTITY OF SUPERIOR SULPHATE OF BARYTES.—Apply to Capt. JAMES ROACH, Bryntall Mine, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire. 60

TO CAPITALISTS AND MINING ADVENTURERS.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, A VALUABLE PATENTED INVENTION.—Particulars of C. BARLOW, Esq., 89, Chancery-lane. 61

TO LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, MINE OWNERS, AND OTHERS.—TO BE SOLD, with or without boiler, a perfectly NEW PUMP-ING ENGINE, by a first-rate Cornish maker; diameter of cylinder 30 in., length of stroke 10 ft.—Apply to Mr. F. J. BEANWELL, engineer, 29, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London. 62

WATER-WHEEL.—TO BE SOLD, a strong well-made CAST-IRON WATER-WHEEL, as good as new, 17 ft. in diameter, and 4 ft. wide, upon an iron shaft 10 ft. long, and 20 in. in diameter, situate within less than a mile of the Shrewsbury and Chester Branch Railway.—Apply to Mr. MAURICE HUGHES, New Mills, near Wrexham. 63

BLAST FURNACES.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, very ELIGIBLE SITES in the county of DURHAM for their ERECTION.—Apply to STRAVERS and LOVE, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—June 8, 1854. 64

WESTMINSTER IMPROVEMENT BOND, of £500, to be sold for £390. The bond is issued by the Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament, on the security of the houses in that splendid new thoroughfare, Victoria-street, Westminster, and is payable in 1857, and bears interest at 5 per cent., which is regularly paid half-yearly; the next dividend 10th July.—Apply to Mr. BROWN, 2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street. 65

ALTOGOED CONSOLS SLATE AND SLAB QUARRIES.—ONE HUNDRED SHARES in this valuable QUARRY TO BE SOLD, at £1 10s. (being 10s. under par price), paying a dividend on par price of 7 1/2 per cent. The company have on hand orders which will take two years to complete, the profit on which is estimated to give a much larger dividend.—For full particulars, apply to T. B. WATKINS, 3, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street. 66

SIX HUNDRED SHARES in the ALBION GOLD MINING COMPANY, at 1s. 6d. per share.—Apply to T. B. WATKINS, 3, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street. 67

FOX TOR SHARES.—WANTED, ONE THOUSAND TO TWO THOUSAND SHARES in the FOX TOR TIN MINE.—Parties desirous of selling, will please state number and price to "B. C.," No. 1, Dunstan-street, Kingsland-road. 68

TREBURGET UNITED MINE.—FOR SALE, 30 Shares in the above mine, now raising ore; also, 21 Shares in Wheel Zion.—Apply to "X. Y. Z.," Faringdon, Berks. 69

SLATE QUARRIES, CORNWALL.—AN ADVANTAGEOUS OPPORTUNITY now offers for WORKING within certain lands in the DISTRICT of the DELABOLE QUARRIES.—For terms, apply to Mr. W. D. KINO, solicitor, Camelford, Cornwall.—Dated April, 1854. 70

GREY MARE MINING COMPANY.  
TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.  
Sir,—In your last week's Journal I see my name inserted in the prospectus of the Grey Mare Mining Company. I beg to say that I have NO CONNECTION whatever with that company.  
JAMES M. WILLIAMS.  
16, Walbrook, London, June 8, 1854. 71

SITHNEY WHEEL BULLER (SITHNEY, NEAR HELSTON, CORNWALL).—MR. DANIEL HODGE SKEWES, formerly Captain in this Mine, respectfully intimates to the adventurers and others interested, that he is NO LONGER A SHAREHOLDER in the undertaking. 72

PERRAN WHEEL ALFRED.—ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS AGAINST the above mine are requested to SEND THEIR ACCOUNTS forthwith to the office of the company, No. 33, Great Winchester-street, in order that the same may be examined. By order of the Board, WM. BATTYE, Secy. 73

CHALANCHES AND GRAND CLOS MINING COMPANY.—SCRIP HOLDERS can EXCHANGE their SCRIP CERTIFICATES and BANKERS' RECEIPTS for SHARE CERTIFICATES, on application at the offices of the company, 3, Lothbury, on and after Friday next, the 16th inst. June 9, 1854. 74

OLD ESTABLISHED MANUFACTORY OF MINERS' UNDERGROUND HAT CAPS.—E. COCK, REDRUTH, CORNWALL, is at all times prepared to execute UNLIMITED ORDERS for MINERS' UNDERGROUND HAT CAPS, which he is sending to all parts of the globe, adapted to every climate. 75

## Transactions on the Stock Exchange.

Shares.	Paid.	Last Price.	Business Done.
100000 Agus Fria	1	—	10 1/2
30000 Anglo-Australian Gold	1	—	—
100000 Anglo-Californian	1	—	—
10000 Australian	2	1 1/2	—
20000 Australian	6	1 1/2	2
60000 Australian Cordillera	1	—	—
100000 Australian Freehold	1	—	—
50000 Ave Maria	1	—	—
20000 Carsons Creek	1	—	—
80000 Clarendon Company, Jamaica	1	—	—
100000 Colonial Gold	1	—	—
75000 English and Australian Copper	5	1 1/2	—
25000 Fortuna	1	—	—
72000 Grand Duchy of Baden	1	—	—
100000 Great Nugget Vein	1	—	—
90000 Liberty	1	—	—
100000 Marquits	1	—	—
20000 Mexican and South American	9	—	—
60000 New Gran	1	—	—
100000 Nouveau Monde	1	—	—
100000 Port Phillip	1	—	—
10000 Pontaubaud Silver Lead	20	16	16 1/2
60000 Quartz Rock	1	—	—
50000 South Australia	1	—	—
70000 Waller	1	—	—
100000 West Marip	1	—	—
100000 Yuba	1	—	—



## PREVENTION OF SMOKE AT LEEDS.

Sir, We have much pleasure in reporting to you our perfect satisfaction with the furnaces fitted on your plan by Messrs. Wood and Son. They answer thoroughly the end intended—viz., consumption of smoke, combined with considerable economy of fuel. We may add that the boiler-plates, most exposed to the blast from the burner, do not show the least appearance of oxidation after six months' use.

Yours, respectfully,  
J. Lee Stevens, Esq., 1, Fish-street-hill, London.

**Leedsfield Foundry, Hunslet-road, Leeds, June 7, 1851.**  
DEAR SIR, We have but this moment received the enclosed testimonial from Mr. MARSHALL, and the reason why it has not been written sooner is, that Mr. WILLIAM MARSHALL, the writer of it, who has had the entire management of the apparatus for both furnaces, and who, in fact, ordered them, wished, when he did communicate with you, to give his testimony respecting the invention on all points; and now, having this week had occasion to have his boiler cleaned, he finds the plates against which the flame impinges most, from his own examination, not in any way injured, which is very satisfactory to him. He had been told (as we have been) that boilers with the apparatus would soon be burnt away at the part where the fiercest flame acts; but it is not so. The boiler to which the first apparatus was attached, or rather the fire, is urged as much as possible, being short of boiler-power; and although, as Mr. Marshall states, it has been in operation six months, during that time it has been worked night and day, which is, of course, equal to 12 months' ordinary day's work. And wishing you every success that your invention merits.

We are, dear Sir, yours, truly,  
J. Lee Stevens, Esq., 1, Fish-street-hill, London.

## MR. LEE STEVENS'S PATENT FURNACES.

The increasing ratio of work to convert furnaces, before August next, to the SMOKE PREVENTION SYSTEM, obliges the patentee to execute contracts in the order of their entry; and to limit his preliminary estimates to special cases only. ENGINEERS are supplied with drawings and details, for adapting the invention to all descriptions of furnaces; and OVEN BUILDERS with iron-work complete. In every instance the saving of fuel, consequent with the suppression of the smoke nuisance, repays the original outlay in less than eighteen months.

Copies of OFFICIAL and OTHER REPORTS, and of testimonials in favour of the invention, as well as STEAM BOILERS, BREWERY COFFERS, SILLIS, CHEMISTS, DYERS, and CONFECTIONERS' PANS; COAL OVENS, &c., with information respecting LICENSES to MANUFACTURE or USE the PATENT SMOKELESS FURNACES, given by Mr. JOHN LEE STEVENS, the patentee, at the offices, No. 1, Fish-street-hill, City, London, where references may be obtained to firms in London and elsewhere, on whose premises the invention is in daily operation.

## NORTH POOL SLATE QUARRY, NEAR KINGSBRIDGE.

DEVONSHIRE.—THE ADVERTISER, having a license to work the North Pool Slate Quarry, is desirous of FORMING a COMPANY on the COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE, in 2000 parts, or shares, of £1 each.

The quarry is situated about half-a-mile from Frogmore, and within 200 yards of an arm of the Salcombe estuary, where the slate can be shipped at a nominal expense by means of a tram-road. The width of the slate vein is 70 ft., north and south, and of first-rate quality, samples of which may be seen at the residence of the advertiser. The quarry is more advantageously situated than any other slate quarry in the neighbourhood.—Persons desirous of forming the company should apply to Mr. JOHN GARD, Frogmore, near Kingsbridge, who will give every information respecting the same. Dated Frogmore, May 27, 1851.

## FURSDON MANOR MINE.—This valuable mineral property,

containing the whole of the well-known Ramsley-hill, South Tawton, Devon, has been worked by a few private gentlemen for the last two years, who have driven an adit in a gneiss, and have discovered a large quantity of silver ore. They are now sinking a shaft to cut the immense copper lodes, and erecting a water-wheel, for which there is a never-failing supply of water power.

The mine is divided into 5000 shares at £1 per share, of which the greater portion have been taken by the above gentlemen. They are now desirous of issuing the remaining shares to respectable persons at par—viz., £1 per share—in order to raise a fund for the further developing the already discovered copper lodes, of which there are many. The sett is held under lease granted by George Fursdon, Esq., at a royalty of only 1-15th. It is situated in one of the richest mineral districts in Devonshire, worked under the Cost-book System; there is no need to be signed, and no liability beyond the amount of subscription.

It is presumed that within a short time after the erection of the machinery it will become a dividend-paying mine, as the lodes of copper are distinctly visible, the present appearance showing 8 ft. wide.

Application for prospectuses and shares to be addressed to the secretary, No. 9, New Broad-street, London, who will give every information respecting the mine.

9, New Broad-street, London, May 21, 1851.

## GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN CHARTERED MINES.—Notice

is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in the Grand Duchy of Baden Chartered Native Silver and Silver-Lead Mines will be held at the offices, 37, Threadneedle-street, London, on Friday, the 30th of June inst., at twelve o'clock precisely.

And notice is hereby further given, that the said meeting will be made an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, for the purpose of receiving and adopting, or otherwise disposing of, the report of a committee of shareholders; and for considering the propriety of making, and, if considered proper, of making and confirming alterations in the laws and statutes regulating the undertaking, in conformity with the said report, subject, nevertheless, to approval by the Grand Ducal Government of Baden.

By order of the Board,  
EDWARD TAPLIN, Secretary.

## LOUISE MINING COMPANY.—A GENERAL MEETING of the

shareholders will be held at the offices of the company, 50, Threadneedle-street, on Friday, the 15th day of June next, to receive a statement of accounts and a report of the position and prospects of the mines. The chair will be taken at Twelve o'clock precisely.

G. KIECKHOEFER, Secy.

## OBERNHOF MINING COMPANY.—A GENERAL MEETING

of the shareholders will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Thursday, the 15th day of June next, to receive the statement of accounts and a report of the position and prospects of the mine. The chair will be taken at Twelve o'clock precisely.

G. KIECKHOEFER, Secy.

## THE QUARTZ ROCK MARIPOSA GOLD MINING COMPANY.

—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the company will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, in the City of London, on Tuesday, the 29th day of June inst., at Twelve noon precisely; for the purpose of receiving and adopting, or otherwise disposing of, the report of the company's agent at San Francisco by the mail of 1st May, to receive a Report from the Directors on the financial position of the company; and to consider and determine what measures shall be adapted to raise the capital necessary to carry on the company's operations.

By order,  
J. WADDELL, Secy.

## CARSONS CREEK CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

—Notice is hereby given, that a STATEMENT of the PRESENT POSITION of this company, addressed to the shareholders by the directors, and containing the latest reports of the company's agents, may be OBTAINED on application at the offices of the company.

Dated the 6th day of June, 1851, Allhallows Chambers, Lombard-street, London.

## BRITISH AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The

London committee of agency have RECEIVED ADVICES from Sydney up to the 20th of March, forwarding COST SHEETS for Jan. and Feb., at Spring Creek, Braidwood, and reporting the total produce from this location up to the end of Feb. at 93 ozs. 6 dwts. pure gold, valued by our assay master at £4 per oz.

The commissioner's despatches have not reached the committee by this opportunity; it was presumed he was travelling in the interior.

By order of the Committee,  
H. A. DRAKE, Secy.

## SOCIETE ANONYME DES MINES ET Fonderies de la

NOUVELLE MONTAGNE (ZINC AND LEAD).—A GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in the above company, held at Engis, near Liege, on the 24th April, 1851.

Mr. ARNAUD SIMONIS in the chair.

(The number of shares represented were 1679), the following reports were read:—

1. The report of the conseil d'administration on the operations of 1850.
2. The report of the commissaires, approving of the accounts for the year.
3. The report of the directeur on the state of the works, and the progress of the smelting-houses confided to his care.

These reports showed, that during the year 1850 the production of the Nouvelle Montagne had been 2,261,735 kilos. of zinc, and 710,970 kilos. of lead.

The result of the operations of the year, after deducting the general expenses, wear and tear of machinery and materials, and the charges of the loans, show a net profit of 189,022 fr. 47 c.

In the estimation of the inventory to the 31st of December, 1850, the value of the stock, which is composed of 632,161 kilos. of zinc, and 92,206 kilos. of lead, has been ascertained and carried forward, to avoid so much complexity in the calculations, at 4 fr. the 100 kilos. for zinc, and 45 fr. the 100 kilos. for lead.

On the net profit of 189,022 fr. 47 c. there is payable, according to Art. 11 of the Statutes, amount of first dividend to shareholders, a sum representing 5 per cent. on each share—viz., 150,000 fr.; leaving eventual profit, 339,022 fr. 47 c.; from which deduct, according to Art. 14, 25 per cent. for the formation of a reserve fund, and the remuneration of the members of the conseil, of the directeur, and of the commissaires, 84,750 fr. 61 c.; leaving balance of 254,266 fr. 86 c.

The meeting, in accordance with the proposition of the conseil, resolved, that out of this sum there shall be declared in favour of the shareholders 150,000 fr., representing a second dividend of 5 per cent., or 50 fr. per share, equal to 100 fr. on each share for the year 1850.

The meeting, on the proposition of the conseil, also resolved, that the net balance of 104,266 fr. 86 c. should be destined to meet the depreciation and deduction in the value of the plant, constructions, and other works.

On the proposition of the conseil, the meeting resolved, that the payment of the first and second dividend should take place as follows:—50 fr. per share on the 30th June, 1851; 50 fr. per share on the 31st December, 1851.

M. Auguste Michelet, member of the conseil, was re-elected administrateur.

Messrs. Adolphe Simonis, Jules Mali, Lucien Masson, Alfred de Grand Ry, and Dupin, were re-elected commissaires.

The drawing of the 66 bonds of the loan, re-payable the 1st July, took place in the presence of the meeting, the numbers drawn being as follows:—

356 539 163 569 738 526 785 527 66 367 301

405 582 409 651 466 308 658 524 779 252 195

243 564 727 757 437 763 792 554 668 544 469

101 745 519 98 428 188 509 525 671 255 446

726 750 425 258 314 128 91 98 656 585 290

158 200 772 109 131 492 616 156 529 533 762

The payment of these bonds, as also of the dividends, will take place, as above, at the office of the society, Verriers; at Messrs. Nageleimann and C<sup>o</sup>'s, Liege; at M. Rougemont de Lowenberg's, Paris; and Messrs. C. Devaux and C<sup>o</sup>'s, London.

## Stannaries of Cornwall.—In the Vice-Warden's Court.

## IN THE CAUSE OF BAYLY AND OTHERS AGAINST RICHARDS.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that pursuant to an ORDER, or

DECREE, of this Court, made in this cause, and bearing date the 10th day of May last, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be held at NORTH CARADON MINE, in the parish of Linkinhorne, within the said stannaries, on Tuesday, the 20th day of June inst., at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for selling either together or in lots, the undermentioned MINING MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and OTHER EFFECTS:—

viz., 1 water-wheel, 18 ft. high and 15 ft. wide, with iron axle, and rings, gudgeons, cranks, &c., complete; 15 fms. 2½ in. iron rods; 2 balance-bobs, with back rods, &c., complete; 2 angle-bobs, with bishop-hobs, complete; 1 king post, or shaft-bob, complete; 10 pieces Norway timber; 2 pieces of yellow pine; a large quantity of new plank; timber shed over shaft; timber shed and saw-pit frame; oak axle for whim; 2 whim sheaves and 1 horse bar; 8 new 13 in. 9 ft. pumps; 1 new 12 in. 9 ft. working-barrel; 1 new 12 in. 9 ft. windrose; 1 new 12 in. doorpiece; 2 new whim-kibbles; 2 new 45 gallon water barrels; 1 new whim-rope (5 cwt.); 12 fms. ½ in. chain; 3 coils new ½ in. wire; 1 new carpenter's bench, 12 feet long; 10 bundles of laths; lime and slate; zinc nails; safety fuse; 2 winze-kibbles; 1 water-barrel; 1 132 inch grinding stone; miners' chest; ladders; shovels; wheelbarrows; vice; smith's tools; picks; old timber; old iron and rope; &c.

For viewing the same, application may be made to Mr. MORRIS, on the mine; and for further particulars, to Mr. STOKES, solicitor, Truro.

Dated Registrar's office, Truro, June 7, 1851.

## ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED SHARES IN SEVERAL VALUABLE MINES,

## AND THREE HUNDRED SHARES IN THE PORTSMOUTH RAILWAY.

MR. C. WARTON is directed to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart,

on Friday, the 16th June, at One o'clock precisely, the following valuable MINING SHARES:—viz., 84 in Dartmoor Mine, 80 in Cornwall, 250 in United, 350 West, 100 in Cornwall, 250 in Devon Great Consols, 50 Castle Dinas, 120 Coosheen, 200 Pomeroy Silver-Lead, 300 Wheal Albert. Also, 300 Shares in the Portsmouth Railway, 4 per share paid.—Particulars may be had at the Mart; at the Half Moon Inn, Exeter; the Fountain Hotel, Portsmouth; of Mr. FULLER, 51, and of Mr. C. WARTON, auctioneer and estate agent, 38, Threadneedle-street.

## VALUABLE IRON MINES, WITH MACHINERY, NEAR NEWTON ABBOT.

## IN THE COUNTY OF DEVON.

MR. C. WARTON is directed to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart,

on Friday, the 16th June, at Twelve for One o'clock precisely, pursuant to a resolution of the shareholders, the HENNOCK IRON MINES, desirably situated at Hennock, near Bovey Tracey and Newton, in the county of Devon, including the valuable sets or grants, of which there are 30 years unexpired, together with the MACHINERY, TOOLS, &c.; also, 300 tons of ore at Teigngrace Canal. The mine is now in a state of readiness for immediate development to any extent, and has every symptom of a successful adventure. The ore is of the very finest quality, and adapted for the manufacture of steel, a considerable portion being shining ore.

Detailed particulars may be had at the Mart; at the Half Moon Hotel, Exeter; the Hen and Chickens, Birmingham; the Cameron Arms, Swansea; the Angel, Newport; the Cardiff Arms, Cardiff; Globe, Newton Abbot; the Pack Inn, Hennock; of G. R. DONN, Esq., solicitor, 26, New Broad-street; and of Mr. C. WARTON, auctioneer and estate agent, 38, Threadneedle-street.

## SALE OF MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS.

MR. GUMMOE has received instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIC

AUCTION, at WHEAL ECKLEY, in the parish of St. Teath, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., the following MACHINERY and MATERIALS:—viz., A new 30 in. cylinder ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, equal beam, with 10 tons boiler; 20 fms. 10 in. lift, complete; bob, whim, capstan and shears, tackles, capstan-rope, whim and other ropes, whim and winze kibbles, main and bucket rods, ladders, air-pipes; some Norway balk; a quantity of new and old timber; new and old iron; 1 lot of dressing tools; smith's bellows, vice, anvil, and smith's tools; miners' tools; screw-stock and gear; winch; scales and weights; a lot of candles, powder, safety fuse, hemp, grease, pitch, and shovel hilt; a lot of nails; 2 carpenter's benches; 12 coils of wire; wheelbarrows; 10 sets of iron and steel hammers; with sundry other articles.

Also, the ACCOUNT-HOUSE FURNITURE. The whole of the above are nearly new, and will be found well worth the attention of mine agents and others. The sale will commence at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated Imperial Fire and Life Insurance Offices, St. Austell, June 5, 1851.

## FORFEITED SHARES IN THE KILBRICKEN MINE.

MESSRS. WINSTANLEY are directed to SELL, BY AUCTION,

at the Mart, on Monday, the 26th June, in Lots, EIGHTY (3500th) PARTS, or SHARES, in the KILBRICKEN SILVER-LEAD MINE, which is conducted on the Cost-book System, under a London management. It is now in full operation, and expected shortly to be in a position to pay dividends.—Particulars may be obtained at the Mart; and of Messrs. WINSTANLEY, Paternoster-row.

## IMPORTANT TO COPPER SMELTERS. THE OWNERS OF COPPER MINES,

## OR OTHERS REQUIRING EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURING PREMISES.

THE PENCLAWD COPPER WORKS, ON THE BURY RIVER, NEAR SWANSEA,

## SOUTH WALES; ALSO LOW'S VALUABLE PATENTS FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN SMELTING.

MESSRS. GADSDEN, WINTERFLOOD, AND ELLIS have

received instructions from the directors to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the

Mart, London, on Thursday, June 29, at Twelve, in three lots (unless an acceptable offer be previously made by private contract for the whole), an important and valuable

PROPERTY, situated at Penclawd, on the banks of the Bury River, about eight miles from Swansea, and five from the Loughor Station, on the South Wales Railway, known as the PENCLAWD COPPER WORKS, together with the very superior and substantial BUILDINGS, PLANT, and MACHINERY, the whole erected, and fitted up within the last six years, in the most complete manner that modern invention could devise, or experience suggest, creating the greatest efficiency, and a material saving in the working expenses, and which have been successfully carried on by Low's Patent Copper Company. The buildings are entirely enclosed by a stone wall, and the premises occupy altogether a space of upwards of eight acres, with unusual facilities for the deposit of slag. The wharfage is most convenient, and the dock is capable of accommodating vessels of upwards of 800 tons, while the situation on the Bury River is, without exception, the most desirable in this locality. The advantage this estate possesses with reference to coal cannot be over estimated, the works being supplied from the pit's mouth by a tram road, direct to each furnace, while the quality of the coal is of the best description for smelting purposes. These works have never been subjected to a claim for damages of any kind. The property is held on lease on unusually favourable terms for 50 years, from Christmas, 1847, at a ground rent. There is likewise a capital family residence, coach-house, stabling, gardens, &c., in immediate proximity, but judiciously placed with regard to the works, and suitable for the occupation of a resident manager; held on lease for 21 years, from Christmas, 1847, at a ground rent of 500 lbs. per annum.

In a separate lot will be SOLD, LOW'S VALUABLE PATENTS FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN COPPER SMELTING, reducing the processes by one third, and which are universally admitted to be of great importance.

May be viewed by application to Mr. CHARLES LOW, Swansea, of whom every information may be obtained.—Printed particulars and plans will be ready in due course, and may be had at the Castle, Swansea; Ship and Castle, Llanelli; Castle, Neath; the Commercial Rooms, Bristol, Liverpool, and Birmingham; of Messrs. PELLE and SONS, solicitors, 4, Mansion House-place, at the Mart; and at Messrs. GADSDEN, WINTERFLOOD, AND ELLIS, offices, 18, Old Broad-street, London.

## CARMARTHENSHIRE AND CARDIGANSHIRE.

## MR. HARRY PHELPS GOODE WILL OFFER FOR SALE,

BY AUCTION, at the Black Lion Inn, in the town of Lampeter, on Monday,

the 10th day of July, 1851, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, the following valuable and important FREEHOLD ESTATES, comprising the extensive FARMS and SHEEP-WALKS OF BLAENTWRCH, BLAENGWAUN, HENDRE-HIR, NANTMAWR, TYR-APON, PENCAE-HARRY, BLAENGWERN, BRYNMAWR, and TYN-Y-PWLL, situated in the several parishes of Conwil-Gaio and Llandweli-bref, containing together upwards of 1018 acres of land, some very fertile, and the whole capable of great improvement, with about 10 acres of thriving plantations, showing also strong indications of rich stores of lead and silver ore, so attractive that mining speculators have earnestly sought to become lessees for working them; and on reference to a county map, it will be seen that the property lies in the direct course of stratification between the productive mines worked at Llanfair, Clydogau, and Rhandir Mwyn. The whole will be sold in three lots, as follows:—

Lot. Names of farms. Names of occupiers. Quantity. Est. rents.

1. Blaentwrch, Blaengwaun, Hendre-Hir, Blaenywern, (with cottages and smithy), Nantmawr, with Tyr-afon, Pencaeharry, and part of Nantmawr. John Morgan, David Morgan, David Evans, William Jones, (And others.) 857 2 18 £160 10 0

2. Brynmaur. Thomas Jones. 81 3 37 0 0 0

3. Tyn-y-pwll. John Jones. 79 0 6 50 0 0

Total. 1018 2 21 £259 10 0

The estates comprised in Lot 1, are in a ring fence, and form together a very capital investment, the sheep-walks of a superior quality, and capable of carrying a stock of about 2000 sheep, with excellent depasture and shelter for colts and young stock. Larch and other timber trees grow rapidly, and they prove a very profitable crop, whilst they afford shelter to the other land; this is apparent from the thriving state of the plantations. The farm houses are well-suited for the occupation of the farms, and the enclosures surrounding them will keep about 20 cows. Blaentwrch is a very comfortable residence. The estates are intersected by a fine trout stream, and game is very abundant.

Lots 2 and 3 are very productive, and situate in a very picturesque country. The estates being in two counties, gives them a greater political importance. They are distant from Lampeter 9 miles and Llandwory and Llandilo about 16 miles.

The bill for the extension of the Llanelli Railway having passed the standing orders of the House of Lords and Commons, its terminus will greatly influence the value of these properties.

The respective tenants will show the estates; and further information may be obtained of Messrs. PHILLIPS, VOSS, and MANSUR, solicitors, 4, Rise-lane, London; Mr. ARTHUR, Black Lion Inn, Lampeter; and of Mr. H. P. GOODE, land agent and surveyor, Haverfordwest, Haverfordwest, June 3, 1851.

## WHEAL AUGUSTA MINE AND MATERIALS, ST. JUST.

FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC TENDER, in One Lot; the whole has been

valued by a qualified and unconnected mining agent at £1165. The mine is in fork, and will be kept so, in order that parties willing to treat for the same may inspect the workings, the engine, and machinery thereon. Tenders received on or before Monday, the 19th inst. (under cover to the committee, at No. 3, Old Broad-street), will be duly attended to; and in case of a suitable offer being received, the parties making it will on that day receive an answer.—3, Old Broad-street, June 5, 1851.

## GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.—MR. H. B.

WILLSON, Hamilton, Canada, will SEND to each shareholder as trans-

mit their address, COPIES of a PAMPHLET which he has issued on the subject of this railway.—29, George-street, Hanover-square.

## IMPORTANT COLLIERIES AND IRONWORKS, SOUTH WALES.

## MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY WILL SELL, BY AUCTION,

on Wednesday, 28th of June, at Twelve, at the Auction Mart, London, in Two

LOTS, EXTENSIVE IRONWORKS AND COLLIERIES, known as the CEFN, PARK, TŷL-GUNTER, and GARTH WORKS, situate in the Llynvi Valley, in the county

of Glamorganshire, well-known as one of the principal iron and coal districts in South Wales, within six miles of the shipping ports of Porth Cawl and Briton Ferry, and within two miles of the South Wales Railway; the whole being conveniently

connected with both, and with the other neighbouring shipping places, by tramways joining the Llynvi Valley Railway. The Cefn and Park-Ty-Gunter properties adjoin each other, and form one continuous mineral field, of very great value, extending nearly three miles from east to west, and containing, through the whole of that extent, the breadth of nearly a mile, many most valuable veins of coal, ironstone, and fire-

clay, all of which have been thoroughly proved by shallow workings. They dip to the north with great regularity, and large outcrops of the southern boundary or vein

a few yards of the lowest, which has been but a short time opened by new pit-

ting of 115 yards in depth, is the Gribbur vein, yielding the very first quality of house-

hold coal, from the screenings of which is made a coke superior to any hither pro-

duced, either for railway uses or for iron-making purposes. These works are now in

active operation, and, although not fully developed, are with the existing plant, cap-

able of yielding weekly from THREE THOUSAND TO FOUR THOUSAND TONS OF

COAL, and from TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY TO THREE HUNDRED AND

FIFTY TONS OF PIG-IRON. The plant consists of three blast furnaces (two of them hot blast), a blast engine of 80-horse power, four Cornish steam-boilers, hot blast

stores, pipes, &c., substantially erected engine-house and lofty chimneys, a spacious

foundry, with two cupolas, two moves, five-ton crane, &c.; a refinery capable of re-

finishing about 40 tons weekly, four circular and one oblong iron kilns, 40 coke ovens

capable of producing about 600 tons weekly, drawing-out forge, with two balling fur-

naces, and tilt hammer worked by a 10-horse power steam-engine; saw-mill, fitting

shop, with lathes and drilling machine worked by a 3-horse power steam-engine;

smiths' shops, an incline plane worked by a 25-horse power steam-engine, with tra-

ckways to the mine kilns and coke ovens; balance pit, with water balance for raising

the coal; steam pumping engine of 110-horse power, with two lifts of pumps 16 in.

and 12 in. diameter; fire-brick works, with water wheel, grinding and pug mills,

drying stove, and kiln equal to the manufacture of 500,000 per annum; two slips for

coal and ironstone, one of which is worked by a 12-horse power steam-engine, the

other will shortly be at work by a 25-horse power steam-engine; a new pit, with

25-horse power steam-engine, 9 in. pump and gearing, 63 yards deep, from which are

raised 1800 tons of coal weekly; several workmen's cottages, manager's dwelling,

stabling, &c. The works are intersected by several miles of iron tramways.

THE GARTH WORKS are situate about five miles higher in the Llynvi Valley, ad-



**BERDAN EXPERIMENTAL AND REDUCTION WORKS**  
COMPANY, WORKS AT LETT'S WHARF, WATERLOO BRIDGE (Surrey  
opposite Somerset House).—EXPERIMENTAL WORKS WITH BERDAN'S MACHINE  
COMMENCED ON Tuesday, the 25th of March, and are CONTINUED  
daily. Ores are received (carriage paid), and arrangements made for experiments,  
works only; the manager attends for this purpose from Ten to Four o'clock  
By order, J. F. CATTY, Manager.

**THE CRUSHING.—CAUTION.**—I hereby CAUTION all persons  
MANUFACTURING, USING, AND SENDING, without special license from  
MACHINES for the purpose of CRUSHING, PULVERIZING, AND AMALGA-  
MATING mineral and other substances, in which BALLS or SPHERES ARE USED  
IN CONNECTION WITH, OR MOVED BY, A REVOLVING PLATE OR PLATES,  
or any other machine hitherto made, and in the name of, my agent, C. J.  
Giles, under various modifications, by Her Majesty's Letters Patent for England  
and the Colonies, dated June and December, 1852. Signed, J. W. COCHRAN.

**PERKES'S PATENTED MACHINERY FOR THE REDUCTION**  
OF ORES, &c.—GOLD QUARTZ COMPANIES, MINING COMPANIES, AND  
OTHERS, are respectfully informed that the PATENTED MACHINERY, in-  
vented by the undersigned, will operate upon more quartz per day, and at a less cost  
power, than any other machines hitherto made, and which he guarantees will by  
supercede every description of revolving or stationary pans with one or more balls  
working within them, but which are also included in his patent; and that no one else  
can have a valid patent for such apparatus in this country; and NOTICE is  
HEREBY GIVEN, that PROCEEDINGS WILL BE ADOPTED FORTHWITH  
AGAINST ANY PARTY USING, OR PURCHASING, SUCH MACHINES WITH-  
OUT HIS LICENSE AND AUTHORITY; but if any party chooses to adopt such  
machines, he will be happy to supply them at a cost  
not exceeding £450 each. SAMUEL PERKES, Engineer and Patentee.  
1, Walbrook, City, Nov. 5, 1853.

**GOLD MACHINERY.—ORDERS CAN NOW BE RECEIVED**  
for any extent for PERKES'S PATENTED CONICAL ORE PULVERISING,  
CRUSHING, AND AMALGAMATING MACHINES; and also his PATENTED  
REVOLVING PANS AND BALLS, and whose machines have recently produced  
the most extraordinary results, beyond everything hitherto obtained from the same  
description of ores by any other machines yet invented. Particulars can be had and  
illustrations seen on application to S. Perkes, patentee, 1, Walbrook, London.

**THE GOLD ORE MILL PERFECTED, BY W. L. TIZARD.**  
MECHANICAL AND CONSULTING ENGINEER, by which the following  
other DEFECTS in similar machines are AVOIDED:—viz., Large outlay  
of money, excessive wear and tear, and compulsory renewal, in lieu  
of crushing balls. Waste of time, materials, and motive power, by either stamp-  
ing, edge runners, cones, or spheres in contact with flat or inclined surfaces, fracture  
of balls, and by fire, water, and concussion, inevitable loss of mercury, amalgam,  
which are thrown off with the tailings at the periphery by centrifugal motion,  
absence of security against speculation, and costliness. For description and prices,  
apply to Mr. W. L. Tizard, at the manufactory, 34½, Aldgate High-street, London.

**TENDALL'S PATENT GOLD MACHINE, UPON THE**  
PESTLE AND MORTAR PRINCIPLE.—This machine, from its extreme  
simplicity, easy working, and effectiveness, has been pronounced by eminent mining  
engineers, public companies, and numerous influential scientific gentlemen, to be the  
BEST AND CHEAPEST hitherto offered to the public. In a large size machine the  
working power will be enormous, although the power required for working the same  
will be exceedingly limited. Experiments are being tried daily, and from the ex-  
perience already given of its utility, the proprietors confidently invite those interested  
in mining operations to give the machine a trial.  
This machine, capable of crushing about 2 cwt. per day, can be easily worked  
by hand, or as they can be taken to pieces, and packed in small compass (not ex-  
ceeding 1 cwt. each package), they will be found the best and most useful machines  
yet taking to the diggings. The machine may be seen in operation at the office  
of the patentee, where every information may be obtained as to the cost of various  
machines, and the charges for experiments. Manufacturers of earthenware,  
porcelain, druggists, founders, and others, are invited to inspect the machine,  
which is admirably adapted to all grinding and pulverising purposes.  
H. TENDALL and Co., Engineers and Patentees, 13, Broad-street-buildings, City.

**GOLD AND SILVER ORE REDUCTION WORKS, RANELAGH**  
ROAD, THAMES BANK, PIMLICO (Temporary Offices, 98, New Bond-  
street, where all present applications are to be made).—G. BURSILL and Co. invite  
the proprietors of mines to SEND to them for REDUCTION, by their PATENT PRO-  
CESS, SAMPLES OF ORES that are assumed to be auriferous, and which should be  
packed, when convenient, of more than 2 cwt. (carriage paid), after which they will  
be prepared to enter into contracts for more extensive operations, either at their  
works as above, or by the erection of suitable machinery at the pit's mouth, and at  
their own cost, provided that a sufficient supply of gold-bearing mineral may be re-  
served. A charge will be made for reduction, but the ores will not be subjected in-  
definitely, or without preparation, to one and the same process; as far as may be  
expedient, they will be tested, qualitatively and quantitatively, for gold and other  
metals, in order that improved means may be applied for their reduction upon the  
spot.  
The patents secured by G. Bursill and Co. embrace efficient and continuous means  
for crushing and amalgamating, in addition to a method of disintegrating, by which  
operation is vastly facilitated; they also include improvements in washing, re-  
sisting, roasting, and smelting, and have reference to an extensive field of metal-  
lurgical operations in relation to gold, silver, copper, lead, antimony, and tin.

**BURSILL'S PATENT AMALGAMATION MILLS.**—Notice is  
hereby given, that the SEPARATOR, so called, or, properly speaking, the  
MAGNETIZER, drawing of which was shown at the Meeting of the Society of  
Miners, held November 23, 1853, and described by Mr. Charles Stanbury (for the first  
time in public, as was erroneously supposed and stated), as about to be used by Mr.  
Stanbury, IN CONJUNCTION WITH his Patent Revolving Basin and Balls, is an  
IMPROVEMENT UPON A PATENT granted to me by Her Most Gracious Majesty,  
Queen Victoria, for "Improvements in Operating upon Auriferous Quartz, Clay, and  
other Minerals, preparatory to, and in order to accomplish, the Separation of the  
gold, and other metals; also, in Machinery or Apparatus for affecting such improve-  
ment," bearing date the 12th day of February, 1853. And that all persons MAKING,  
USING, OR USING MY PATENT SEPARATORS, OR AMALGAMATORS, WITH-  
OUT due license and authority from me, are LIABLE TO A SUIT IN Her Majesty's High  
Court of Chancery; but that I am willing to enter into CONTRACTS for the USE of  
such MACHINES upon reasonable terms. Signed, G. H. BURSILL,  
Of Oxford-road, Barnsbury-park, Islington; and of the Reduction Works,  
Ranelagh-road, Pimlico (Office, 98, New Bond-street).

**MR. E. D. SMITH'S GOLD AMALGAMATOR** may NOW  
BE SEEN at the office, No. 41, STRAND, where a prospectus may be ob-  
tained, containing the result of experiments, opinions of the press, &c.; or a letter  
addressed to the patentee will meet with immediate attention.

**BAGGS'S PATENT STEAM STAMPS ARE IN FULL**  
OPERATION, and are now ADOPTED by the following companies:—  
THE NEW VALLEY IRON COMPANY.  
THE ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER COMPANY.  
THE ANGLICAN-GOLD MINING COMPANY.  
THE ALLIANCE GOLD MINING COMPANY.  
THE ANGLICAN-GOLD MINING COMPANY.  
THE MEXICAN AND SOUTH-AMERICAN COMPANY.  
THE ST. JOHN DE REY (Gold, Brazil).  
THE LINARES LEAD MINING ASSOCIATION (Spain).  
THE LONDON AND CALIFORNIA GOLD QUARTZ CRUSHING COMPANY.  
THE ALMADEEN MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY (Spain).  
THE SAN FERNANDO LEAD MINING COMPANY (Carolina, Spain).  
THE NEW LINARES LEAD MINING ASSOCIATION (Spain).  
THE MARQUETTA AND NEW GRANADA COMPANY.  
Messrs. EVANS AND ARKIN'S GERMAN SILVER WORKS, BIRMINGHAM, &c.  
The stamps to be seen at Mr. Baggs's, 35, Borough-road; and a working model  
every day at the Royal Panopticon of Science and Art, Leicester-square.  
Price £100, royalty included. All communications to be addressed, Mr. Isham Baggs,  
Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street; or to Mr. F. J. Bramwell, engineer, 29, New  
Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.

**TO IRONMASTERS.—STEAM HAMMERS, WITH GREAT**  
IMPROVEMENTS IN POWER, STRENGTH, AND ECONOMY.—Mr. ISHAM  
BAGGS is now prepared to SUPPLY ironmasters, engineers, manufacturers, and  
miners, with STEAM HAMMERS and STAMPS of the most IMPROVED CON-  
STRUCTION, for forging and hammering iron and other metals, driving piles, and  
stamping and crushing gold quartz, metallic ores, and minerals of every description.  
By the introduction of a principle which he has recently patented, no less than  
FIFTY PER CENT. OF THE STEAM now used is SAVED, while the blow struck is very  
much harder than in the engines now in use.  
The NEW STEAM-STAMPS, for crushing ores, have been adopted by many of the  
leading companies, and they are now at work in various parts of North and South  
America, Australia, and England. They are eminently adapted for spalling, as well  
as crushing to fine powder, and they effect an enormous saving in superceding manual  
labour. A four-horse steam-stamp complete, with all the latest improvements, £100  
(royalty included), for cash. Contracts to any extent undertaken.  
For further particulars, apply to Mr. Isham Baggs, Mining Journal office, No. 26,  
Fleet-street; or to Mr. F. J. Bramwell, engineer, No. 29, New Bridge-street, Black-  
friars, London.

**TO ALL INTERESTED IN STEAM POWER.—A WORKING**  
MODEL OF BAGGS'S PATENT STEAM STAMPS AND IMPROVED FORGE  
HAMMERS may BE SEEN at the ROYAL PANOPTICON OF SCIENCE AND ART,  
LEICESTER SQUARE, LONDON. These engines crush with ease blocks of the  
hardest ore a cubic foot in size at the rate of 20 to 30 tons a day.  
All particulars may be ascertained on application to Mr. Isham Baggs, Mining  
Journal office, No. 26, Fleet-street, or Mr. F. J. Bramwell, engineer, No. 29, New  
Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.

**STEAM STAMPS.—SEVERAL OF BAGGS'S STEAM STAMPS**  
ARE NOW CONSTANTLY KEPT ON HAND, AND READY FOR DELIVERY  
AT A DAY'S NOTICE, so that companies requiring powerful stamping machinery  
may be supplied without any delay. All communications to be addressed, Mr. ISHAM  
BAGGS, Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

**Mining.—IMPORTANT TO OWNERS OF MINING**  
PROPERTY.—Much MINING WEALTH remains UNEXPLORED in con-  
sequence of the large capital necessary to try the real value of mining property. This  
is now accomplished for a SMALL OUTLAY, without delay, by the HIRE of  
MIDWINTER and HALL'S PATENT PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES, for pumping,  
winning, &c. These engines may be rented for any time required, of 10, 14, 20, or  
more shafts to remove at pleasure, may be set to work without delay of fixing brick-  
work, chimney, &c. Several are ready for delivery, either at rental or purchase.  
Apply to Messrs. MIDWINTER and HALL, engineers, 92, Blackfriars-road. Some of  
the above engines are already employed in mining purposes.

**RAILWAY WAGONS.—WM. A. ADAMS, MIDLAND WORKS,**  
BIRMINGHAM.  
BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS,  
IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

**THOS. SPENCER, VULCAN IRONWORKS, WEST BROM-**  
WICH, STAFFORDSHIRE, MANUFACTURER OF RAILWAY WHEELS  
AND AXLES, SCRAP TYRES AND AXLES, ALL KINDS OF HAMMERED IRON  
FOR MACHINE AND OTHER ENGINES, SHAFTS, AND HEAVY IRONWORK.—SOLE  
MAKER OF CAMBER'S PATENT WROUGHT-IRON RAILWAY WHEELS.

**NORRIS'S PATENT RAILWAY CHAIR COMPANY** beg to draw  
the attention of railway companies and engineers to NORRIS'S PATENT  
RAILWAY JOINT CHAIRS. This patent has received the unqualified approbation  
of some of the most eminent engineers of the day, as the most effective, economical,  
and perfect joint in use at the present time. The simplicity of its construction is such  
as will allow of its application to any line of railway, without causing the slightest  
hindrance to the ordinary traffic during the time that it is being laid down.  
The saving in the preservation of the permanent way and rolling stock by the ap-  
plication of Norris's Patent is incalculable; and wherever adopted must very con-  
siderably decrease working expenses.

To railway companies, having old and bad roads, the principle is peculiarly ad-  
vantageous, as its application will not only restore the road to a perfectly even and  
viable state for many years, but, at the same time, bring into efficient use all the  
old and broken chairs.

To the railway world in general it is of the greatest value, as it admits of the easiest  
locomotion, and is most simple and economical in principle.

Every information will be given, and models forwarded for inspection, on applica-  
tion to the manager, at the offices of the company, Wolverhampton.

**IMPORTANT TO IRONMASTERS.—A LARGE QUANTITY**  
OF IRON ORE ON THE MULGRAVE ESTATE, near Whitby, is now READY TO BE  
LET. This immense seam runs for about five miles along the cliffs facing the Ger-  
man Ocean, is from 8 to 15 feet in thickness, and is allowed by competent authority  
to be much the richest ironstone yet discovered in Cleveland. It is within 16 miles  
by sea of Hartlepool, and 20 of Middlesbrough; the above locality is now celebrated  
for the manufacture of iron. The seam will be divided so as to suit companies; and  
further information may be obtained on application to Mr. KEAN, Lythe Hall office,  
near Whitby.—Lythe Hall, May 29, 1854.

**SWANSEA DOCK COMPANY.—LOANS AND DEBENTURES.**  
—The Directors of this company are prepared to accept TENDERS for LOANS,  
to the extent of £33,000, in sums of not less than £200, to be secured by the Bonds of  
the company, for the term of three or five years, at the option of the lender, bearing  
interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Coupons for the amount of the inter-  
est, payable half-yearly in London, or at Swansea, will accompany the bonds.  
By order of the Directors, GEO. GRANT FRANCIS, Sec.  
Swansea Dock Office, May 15, 1854.

**ANTWERP AND ROTTERDAM RAILWAY COMPANY.**  
—FINAL CALL OF ONE POUND (making £10 per share paid up in full).—  
The Board of directors of this company beg to inform the shareholders that the FINAL  
CALL OF TWENTY FIVE FRANCES, OR ONE POUND per share, has been decided  
upon, which will be PAYABLE on the 23rd day of June next. The payments can be  
made in London, at the Union Bank of London, 2, Finsbury-street, Bank; in Brussels,  
at the Bank of Messrs. Mathieu and Son; in Paris, at the Bank of Messrs. Marti-  
neau, 18, Rue de Provence; and in Rotterdam, at the Bank of Messrs. Eschels  
and Son. It is necessary that the certificates held by such shareholders may be  
despatched to the London bankers of the company be produced at the offices  
five clear days before the date of payment. Interest, at the rate of 3 per cent.  
per annum, will be charged on all arrears of call.  
By order of the Board, GEORGE F. SMITH, Sec.  
16, Cannon-street, City, May 18, 1854.

**NORTH BRITISH AUSTRALASIAN COMPANY.—NEW**  
SHARES.—Notice is hereby given to all such allottees and holders of scrip  
for the new shares of this company, created in pursuance of the resolutions of the  
committee, passed on the 21st April, 1853, as have not paid up the second instalment  
thereon, that if the SECOND INSTALMENT OF TEN SHILLINGS per share, re-  
maining due on any such shares, together with interest thereon at 5 per cent., from  
the 23rd of January last, when the same became due, be not PAID on or before the  
15th day of June inst., steps will be taken to FORFEIT the shares in respect of which  
such scrip is held.  
By order of the Committee, JOHN TAYLOR AND SONS, Managers.  
6, Queen-street-place, Thames-street, London, June 1, 1854.

**PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—THE GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE**  
MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF THE ORIGINAL  
SAFETY FUSE, RICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, who beg to inform  
Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting  
Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine ar-  
ticle, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE has now a thread wrought into its centre, which,  
being patent right, infallibly distinguishes it from all imitations, and ensures the  
continuity of the gunpowder.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved  
machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.  
Address.—RICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

**SAFETY FUSE.**—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON and CO., PEN-  
HALICK, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE,  
of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to  
the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.  
Messrs. BRUNTON & CO. are at all times PREPARED TO EXECUTE UNLIMITED  
ORDERS FOR SUPPLYING FUSE direct from their own MANUFACTORY, and  
warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better, than any so procured elsewhere.

**TO CONTRACTORS FOR GAS WORKS, BUILDERS, AND**  
OTHERS.—The Directors of the BANBURY GAS-LIGHT AND COKE CO.  
COMPANY will meet at their offices, on Tuesday, the 24th June, to RECEIVE TENDERS  
for the REMOVAL, ALTERATION, AND EXTENSION of their works at Banbury.  
The drawings and specifications may be seen at the offices of Mr. T. Abercrombie  
Hedley, consulting gas engineer, Banbury.  
The tenders are to be endorsed "Tenders for Works," and to be addressed to Henry  
Ward, Esq., Chairman of the Company, Banbury, on or before the 23rd June, 1854,  
after which day no tenders will be received. The directors do not bind themselves  
to accept the lowest or any tender. HENRY WARD, Chairman of the Company.  
Banbury, June 6, 1854.

**BRICK MAKING MACHINES.—CLAYTON'S PATENT.**  
**TO CONTRACTORS, BRICK MAKERS, AND EXPORTERS.**  
TESTIMONIALS.

**Bury, Lancashire, April 11, 1854.**  
Sir,—In reply to your enquiries respecting the working and results of your Patent  
Brick Machine, I beg to say it entirely meets with my approbation, and does more  
work and better than I expected. I am now making upwards of 12,000 per day, with  
a set of men that never worked in a brick-field before, or even saw the machine. In  
action the machine's practice I hope to get 3000 more out of it per diem. I have no hesi-  
tation in saying it is the best machine extant, and I intend ordering another. Send  
me one of your Patent Brick Presses same size mould as before.  
Signed, JOHN R. FRITH, Contractor, &c.  
To Mr. Henry Clayton, London.

**Asnash, Northamptonshire, April 12, 1854.**  
Sir,—We have been working your Patent Brick Machine, with one horse, for the  
last 12 months at intervals, and have made a large quantity of superior bricks. We  
are satisfied with the simplicity and strength of it, and have no doubt it is capable of  
fulfilling all your statements respecting it.  
Signed, JAMES BROWN.  
Mr. H. Clayton, London.

**Manchester, April 18, 1854.**  
Sir,—Numerous brick makers and contractors in this neighbourhood having asked  
our opinion of your Patent Brick Making Machine (with a view of employing the same  
machinery in their own establishment, if found economical and efficient), and bearing  
there was one at work so near us, we have much pleasure to inform you (and  
through you many of our friends who value our opinion), that we have this day seen  
your machine in full operation at the yard of Mr. John Frith, Bury, Lancashire,  
which does its work admirably, producing bricks of a quality most decidedly superior  
to those made by hand labour; and is now turning out nearly 20,000 per day, with  
a set of men which we found were almost strangers to a brick-yard, thus further  
proving the value and simplicity of your invention.  
Signed, RICHMOND, CHANDLER, and CO.,  
Agricultural Engineers.  
The above MACHINES may BE INSPECTED, and Illustrated Catalogues obtained,  
at the MANUFACTORY, ATLAS WORKS, UPPER PARK PLACE, DORSET  
SQUARE, LONDON.

**DELAIDE, PORT PHILIP, AND SYDNEY.—PASSENGERS**  
AND LUGGAGE LANDED AT MELBOURNE AND GEELONG FREE. Saloon,  
£45; Cabin on deck, £25 to £30; Intermediate, £16 to £20. No storage. Children  
half-price; infants free. In enclosed berths per first-class ships. For further par-  
ticulars, and any information connected with the Australian or other British colonies,  
apply to WILLIAM BARNETT and CO., 23, Philpot-lane, London, merchants, colonial,  
shipping, and general agents.

**TO OWNERS OF MINES AND COLLIERIES, MINE CAP-**  
TAINS, AGENTS, FARMERS, &c.—JOHN H. ROBINSON (late J. Oliver  
and Co.), GREASE MANUFACTURER, OIL REFINER, &c., NEWCASTLE-ON-  
TYNE.—Office, 62, Cloose.

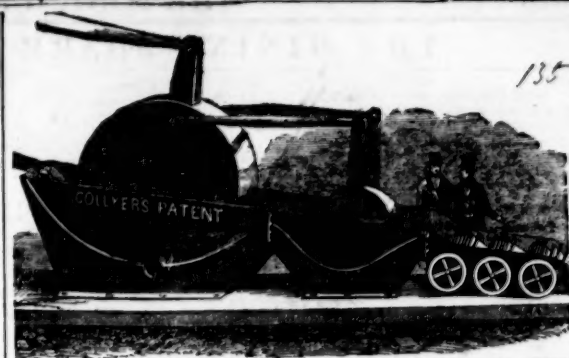
Oils for Machinery of every description, Pine Oil, Patent Grease, &c.

**ELECTRIC COLOURS.—THE ELECTRIC POWER, LIGHT, AND**  
COLOUR COMPANY is prepared to SUPPLY the TRADE generally with  
their COLOURS, which for quality and lowness of price are unequalled.—Address,  
W. PROSSER, Esq., commercial manager, Frogmore-lane, Wandsworth, Surrey.

**NEW PATENT ACT, 1852.—MR. CAMPIN,** having advocated  
Patent Law Reform before the Government and Legislature, and in the pages  
of the Mining Journal, &c., is now READY TO ADVISE AND ASSIST INVENTORS  
IN OBTAINING PATENTS, &c., under the NEW ACT.

The Circular of Information, gratis, on application to the Patent Office and De-  
signs' Registry, 156, Strand.

This day is published, No. 1, of  
**THE EPITOMIST: a Weekly Journal of Literature, Criticism, Art,**  
Science, and Manufactures; comprising Fiction of the Highest Class, Reviews  
of New Works, all the Scientific Intelligence of the week, a List of Patents, with Ab-  
stracts of Specifications, a Domestic Miscellany, and Correspondence. Thirty-two  
pages 8vo., price 2d., or 3d. stamped; and forwarded by post for 3s. 3d. per quarter,  
paid in advance.  
Published at the office, 49, King William-street, City, London. Order of all book-  
sellers and newsvendors in the kingdom.



**DR. COLLYER'S GOLD ORE MACHINE** is NOW BEING  
CONSTRUCTED with dispatch by Messrs. RANSOMES and Sims, of Ipswich,  
and will be ERECTED at the COLONIAL GOLD WORKS, ROTHERHAM,  
where EXPERIMENTS will be CONDUCTED on a LARGE SCALE, in order to test  
the golds, pyrites, quartz, &c., of Great Britain or other countries, FREE OF  
CHARGE.  
No. 4, Norfolk-street, Strand, where a model may be seen.

**GOLD ORES OF GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND, SCOTLAND,**  
AUSTRALIA, CALIFORNIA, AFRICA, &c.—ALFRED STARKE and Co.  
continue to EXAMINE all kinds of SPECIMENS OF ROCKS and ORES submitted  
to them for that purpose, and undertake to REPORT CORRECTLY thereon.  
Bullion merchants and others can have any quantity of gold melted, refined, and  
assayed. Gold companies, and private individuals interested in the gold-fields, can  
be SUPPLIED WITH A SMALL PATENTED MACHINE for WASHING ORES,  
whereby no particle of gold can escape.  
Practical information given in the arts of assaying, melting, washing, &c.  
Ores, in small or large quantities, purchased, smelted, crushed, and amalgamated,  
at a moderate cost. W. RICHARDS, Manager.  
Office, 5, Staining-lane, Gresham-street, City. Established nearly a century.

**COLLEGE OF INDUSTRIAL SCIENCE,**  
NEVILLE HALL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.  
ASSAY OFFICE AND LABORATORY under the DIRECTION of Dr. THOMAS  
RICHARDSON and Mr. E. J. G. BLOWELL, assisted by Mr. W. CROWDER.  
THE LABORATORIES ARE OPEN DAILY, from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M., where instruction  
is given in every branch of Assaying, Analytical Chemistry, and Chemical Research.  
Fee for Twelve Months, £32 10s.  
ANALYSES AND ASSAYS OF NATURAL AND MANUFACTURING PRODUCTS,  
such as Ores, Soils, Waters, Gases, Metals, Coals, Artificial Manures, Alkalies, &c.,  
are made on moderate terms, and the commercial value estimated when required.  
INVESTIGATIONS AND EXPERIMENTS FOR IMPROVING MANUFACTURING  
PROCESSES carried on in conjunction with the proprietors.  
A COURSE OF ONE HUNDRED LECTURES ON GENERAL CHEMISTRY de-  
livered during the Winter Session at the College of Medicine in connection with the  
University of Durham, to which the laboratory students have free admission.

**ASSAYING AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.**—  
Mr. NEWTON SAMUELSON (Certificated Pupil of the Royal College of  
Chemistry, London, late Assayer at Messrs. E. and W. Pontifex and Co., lead and  
silver ore smelters, and manufacturing chemists, Millwall, London) begs to inform  
merchants, manufacturers, agriculturists, and others, that he has ESTABLISHED  
HIMSELF at LIVERPOOL, as an ASSAYER and ANALYTICAL CHEMIST. Assays  
of ores and minerals, analyses of guano and other manures, of soils, acids, and alkalis,  
are conducted, on reasonable terms.  
Laboratory, 3, Hackin's Hey, Dale-street, Liverpool.

**ASSAYING.—CITY SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND ASSAY**  
OFFICE, DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT.  
Conducted by JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S., Author of Manual of Practical Assaying, Ma-  
nual of Agricultural Analysis, Treatise on the Adulteration of Food, Metallurgical  
Papers, &c. ASSAYS AND ANALYSES OF MINERALS, METALS, and every manu-  
facturing product.  
SPECIAL INSTRUCTION IN ASSAYING AND CHEMISTRY for gentlemen in-  
tending to proceed to the colonies.  
All enquiries respecting scale of fees, &c., to be addressed as above.

**APPETITE AND DIGESTION IMPROVED, AND HEALTH**  
PROMOTED, by the habitual use of that most agreeable condiment,  
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.  
Applicable to every variety of dish; and sold by the principal dealers universally.

**CAUTION.**—Messrs. ALLSOPP and SONS find it necessary to  
CAUTION the public and especially shippers of their Ales to the colonies, against  
FRAUDS committed by parties in selling spurious Ales for those of Messrs. Allsopp  
and Sons.  
Messrs. ALLSOPP and SONS have felt compelled, by the extent to which this dis-  
graceful practice has been carried, to proceed, in several cases, by obtaining injunc-  
tions from the Court of Chancery; and have ultimately been driven to prosecute criminally  
for the commission of this offence. They beg to call attention to the case of  
"The Queen v. Gray and Goslin," in which Lord Campbell sentenced the parties  
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## THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5120	Alfred Conso (copper), Phyllick	£2 16s	£33	22½	£11 9 0	£0 10 0
8000	Alfred Conso (copper), Phyllick	2	2	1½	0 1 0	0 1 0
2000	Anglo-Saxon Coal Company	4	4	2	0 10 0	0 2 0
1224	Ballegrove (tin), St. Just	11½	6	12	12 5 0	0 5 0
1224	Ballegrove (tin), St. Just	11½	6	12	12 5 0	0 5 0
4000	Bat Hole, Worthen, Salop	17 13s 6d	9	10	0 10 0	0 10 0
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2½	9	10	5 18 0	0 7 0
5000	Black Craig (lead), Kirkcubright	5	5	2	0 10 0	0 6 0
124	Boswell and Wheel Castle	91½	5½	10	5 0 0	0 5 0
300	Botalack (tin, copper), St. Just	7½	5½	10	285 5 0	0 10 0
1000	Bryntall, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	17	5½	10	0 0 0	0 5 0
5000	Callington (lead, copper), Callington	7½	17	3	1 8 0	0 4 0
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15	4	2	229 10 0	2 0 0
10000	Castle Slate Quarry, Dolwyddelan	1	1½	110	0 1 0	0 1 0
256	Conford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	75	18½	22½	50 0 0	3 0 0
256	Conford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	20	130	110	40 0 0	5 0 0
128	Cornwall (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	60	190	190	0 0 0	0 0 0
124	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	430	415 425	387 0 0	11 0 0
12800	Dhurood (copper), Ireland	1	1	1	0 3 0	0 1 0
672	Ding-dong (tin), Gwylva	5	2½	3	55 0 0	0 0 0
170	Dolcoath (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	25½	85	2	87 4 0	3 0 0
2800	Drake Valley (tin), Camborne	17 13s 6d	2½	2	0 6 0	0 1 0
800	East Darren (lead), Camborne	32	—	—	4 0 0	2 0 0
128	East Pool (tin), Gwennap, Cornwall	24½	—	—	238 0 0	2 10 0
128	East Wheel Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn	24½	—	—	2245 0 0	10 0 0
1024	East Wheel Margaret (tin, copper)	5½	—	—	0 3 0	0 5 0
1200	Eyan Mining Company, Derbyshire	3½	—	—	2 3 4	0 10 0
494	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	—	—	399 13 0	1 10 0
2240	Foxdale, Isle of Man	7½ 10s 6d	25	15	39 7 3	1 0 0
320	General Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead)	15	15	2 2½	0 10 0	0 8 0
3715	Goginam (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	2½	2½	2 2½	1 0 8	3 0 0
2000	Goginam (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	4½	13½	13	22 0 0	5 0 0
1024	Gonimena (copper), St. Cleer	12½	—	—	0 7 6	0 7 6
13000	Great Onslow Consols, Camelford	1½	1	—	0 2 0	0 2 0
1024	Great Polgoth (tin), St. Austell	3½	1½	—	0 10 0	0 4 0
119	Great Work (tin), Gernoe	100	—	—	171 10 0	5 0 0
1024	Heroldford (lead), near Liskeard	8½	8½	—	2 12 6	0 7 6
6000	Hingston Down Consols (copper), Calstock	25	15	12½ 13	0 10 0	0 5 0
1000	Holmshush (lead, copper), Callington	11	5	—	25 0 0	—
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	—	—	3 5 0	0 5 0
76	Jamnia (lead), Mold, Flintshire	3½ 13s 6d	—	—	380 0 0	5 0 0
20000	Kennare and West of Ireland	6s 7d	1½	—	0 1 0	0 1 0
2048	Kirkcubright (lead), Kirkcubright	9½	—	—	0 4 0	0 4 0
786	Kirkcubright (lead), Kirkcubright	9½	—	—	1 13 0	0 5 0
20000	Lackamore (copper), Tipperary, Ireland	1	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100	—	—	—	—
5000	Lewis (tin, copper), St. Erth	3½ 8s	2	—	0 2 0	0 2 0
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	28½	—	—	1040 0 0	2 0 0
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	15½	—	—	216 5 0	5 0 0
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Cardigan	4½ 10s 6d	4	—	0 2 6	0 2 6
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset	3½	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0
5000	Merilyn (lead), Flint	2½	—	—	1 11 0	0 2 6
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7	17½	17½	9 2 0	0 10 0
15000	Nantlle Vale (slate), Llanfyllin	1	2	—	0 2 6	0 1 0
470	Newtons Mining Company, Co. Down	50	—	—	55 0 0	4 0 0
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	22½	190	170	308 0 0	5 0 0
140	North Rose (copper), Camborne	10	—	—	249 10 0	0 5 0
6000	North West Basset (copper, tin), Illogan	16	16	—	2 16 0	0 5 0
6100	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	1½	13	—	23 5 0	0 10 0
500	Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire	21½	—	—	1 10 0	0 10 0
160	Perran St. George (copper, tin), Perranabuloe	21½	32	—	1 10 0	0 10 0
1000	Phoenix (copper, tin), Linkingstone	30	—	—	50 0 0	10 0 0
1000	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	15	—	—	5 5 0	1 0 0
500	Prevalence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant	20½	—	—	21 9 6	0 15 0
1948	Rix Hill (tin), Tavistock	3½	—	—	0 8 0	0 4 0
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	2½	300	290 300	318 0 0	8 0 0
9000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beerriver	17 6s 6d	9½	9½	1 7 6	0 5 0
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	—	—	69 0 0	4 0 0
248	South Wheel Frances (copper), Illogan	37½	—	—	242 5 0	5 0 0
1024	Spearhead Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1½	4½	—	8 8 6	0 2 6
1024	St. Aubyn and Grylls (copper, tin), Breage	3	2½	—	0 17 0	0 6 0
84	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	—	—	888 0 0	8 0 0
1000	Stray Park and Camborne Vein (copper)	10½	—	—	12 10 0	—
9000	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston	4½	1½	—	4 11 0	2 0 0
6000	Tincoff (copper, tin), near Pool, Illogan	7	3	—	6 18 6	0 10 0
1024	Trehan (copper, tin), Menheniot	1½	10	11	6 11 3	0 10 0
6000	Trelegh Consols (copper), Redruth	11½	1½	—	1 3 0	0 5 0
3720	Trevelyan Consols (tin), St. Ives	11½	—	—	1 13 0	0 1 0
96	Tresavean (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	32½	—	—	4680 15 0	—
120	Trethellan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	7½	—	—	102 10 0	—
120	Trevelyan and Barrier (copper), Gwennap	130	—	—	303 10 0	4 0 0
1024	Trevelyan (silver-lead), Menheniot, Cornwall	1	4½	4 4½	0 10 0	0 0 0
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	—	—	50 0 0	5 0 0
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	40	—	—	47 5 0	2 0 0
1024	Wellington (copper, tin), Perranabuloe	8½	—	—	2 2 6	0 5 0
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard	20	250	—	246 5 0	5 0 0
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	5	23	21	22 0 0	0 5 0
1024	West Wheel Darlington	12½ 18s	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0
1224	West Wheel Arthur (copper), Calstock	10½ 10s	25	23	1 17 6	0 12 6
256	Wheel Basset (copper), Gwennap	10½	65	—	542 10 0	22 10 0
256	Wheel Brewer (copper), Gwennap	4	—	—	5 0 0	—
256	Wheel Buller (copper), Redruth	5	900	—	516 5 0	35 0 0
250	Wheel Clifford (copper), Gwennap	—	—	—	3 13 8	2 5 6
5136	Wheel Exmouth and Adams United	47 14s	9½	—	1 0 0	0 2 6
100	Wheel Friendly (tin), St. Agnes	70	—	—	5 0 0	0 5 0
128	Wheel Friendship (copper), Devon	—	—	—	2375 10 0	0 5 0
5000	Wheel Golden (silver-lead), Perranabuloe	4	2½	—	0 2 0	0 2 0
5000	Wheel Jane (iron, copper), Roche	17½	13	7	4 10 0	1 0 0
430	Wheel Lovell (tin), Wendron	33	—	—	28 0 0	2 0 0
112	Wheel Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	79	170	—	220 0 0	5 0 0
512	Wheel Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	5½	35	—	28 15 0	2 0 0
80	Wheel Ovels, St. Just, Cornwall	70	—	—	148 3 0	12 10 0
240	Wheel Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	20½	—	—	40 10 0	3 0 0
198	Wheel Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	107	250	—	234 10 0	2 0 0
520	Wheel Trevelyan (silver-lead), Liskeard	8½	35	33 36	43 10 0	0 7 6
1024	Wheel Trevelyan (tin, copper), Gwennap	9½	57	—	23 0 6	12 6 0
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	57	—	0 1 0	0 1 0
15000	Wrysgan (slate), Festiniog	1	1½	1 1½	—	—

## FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5000	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14½	—	—	4 5 0	0 15 0
72000	Baden, Grand Duchy of	1	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	25	5½	4½ 5½	34 17 0	0 10 0
2484	Burra Burra (copper), South Australia	5	160	—	145 0 0	5 0 0
12000	Coler Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	46	44 46	61 12 6	0 16 0
100000	Colonial Copper Company (copper), Cuba	16	12	11½	3 18 0	0 5 0
20000	General Min. Assoc. (iron, coal), Nova Scotia	20	—	—	8 0 0	0 10 0
10000	Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain	3	11	10½	2 6 0	0 15 0
103815	Marquiza and New Granada	1	—	—	0 2 0	0 1 0
20000	Mexican and South American (cop.), Mexico	9	6½	6½	5 5 0	0 7 6
18715	North British Australasian	1	1½	—	0 8 0	0 8 0
22000	Oberhoff (lead), Nassau	1	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0
17000	Orlando (silver-lead), Cuba	13	5	—	33 4 0	1 5 0
104000	San Fernando (silver-lead), Linares	1	—	—	0 1 2	0 7 6
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	31½	30½	25 17 6	2 0 0
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico	29½	3½	3½	1 16 6	0 4 0

## NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
75000	Adelaide Land and Gold Comp.	2	—	—	—	—
100000	Africa Fria (gold), California	2	—	—	—	—
35000	Almaden (silver-lead), Spain	2	—	—	—	—
19000	Australian (cop.), S. Australia	6	2½	2 2½	—	—
6000	Barrage Range	1½	—	—	—	—
75000	Brucuta (gold), Brazil	1	18	6d.	—	—
80000	Clarendon Consols, Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—
25000	Fortuna (silver-lead), Spain	—	—	—	—	—
120000	Gladbach (zinc), Rhenish Pruss.	1	—	—	—	—
120000	Iberian (silver-lead), Spain	—	—	—	—	—
12000	Jamaica (copper)	—	—	—	—	—
2300	Kingsland Min. Ass. Germany	—	—	—	—	—
60000	Liberty (gold), Virginia, U.S.	1	—	—	—	—
60000	Linares, New, (lead, cop.), Spain	1	—	—	—	—

## MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
500	Aibion (porcelain & bleach, clay)	2½	—	—	—	—
3000	Altarnun Con. (tin, cop.), Altarnun	6½	—	—	—	—
4000	Augusta Con. (cop.) Bridestown	1½	18	—	—	—
940	Bainoon Con. (tin), Uny Lelant	—	—	—	—	—
4081	Ballegrove United	1	—	—	—	—
12000	Ballygonnagh (lead), Wicklow	1	—	—	—	—
21000	Bandon (barites), Cork	1	2½	2 2½	—	—
3000	Benson (tin), Rhye	4	—	—	—	—
508	Bell and Llanarth, Gwennap	11	4	4	—	—
8000	Bieton Consols (lead), St. Ives	1½	—	—	—	—
1300	Birch Aller, Bridford	6½	6½	—	—	—
8000	Birch Tor and Vitter, Lydford	£2 5 6	—	—	—	—
2000	Blahopstone United	1	—	—	—	—
4000	Blitham Moor	—	—	—	—	—
20144	Bodmin United	13s 6d	—	—	—	—
1000	Bodmin West Downs (tin, cop.)	1	—	—	—	—
1000	Bolling Well (copper), Callington	—	—	—	—	—
120	Bolling and Nanpton (tin)	20	—	—	—	—
4096	Boringdon Consols, Plympton	3½	1½	—	—	—
240	Boscon (tin), St. Just	20	70	—	—	—
2400	Boscon (tin), St. Just	1	—	—	—	—
6250	Bottle Hill (copper), Plympton	4	—	—	—	—
4000	Brace Goch Slate Quarries	—	—	—	—	—
128	Britannia, Llanarmon	4	—	—	—	—
420	Budnick (lead), Wales	—	—	—	—	—
420	Budnick (lead), Wales	—	—	—	—	—
2600	Bwch (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	—	—	—	—	—
24	Cas-gwyn, Cardiganshire	—	—	—	—	—
2600	Cas-gwyn, Cardiganshire	—	—	—	—	—
1024	Casphilly & Carfan, S. Wales	—	—	—	—	—

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
3000	Dalrhuw (cop., lead), Brecon	£2 3	—	—	3072	Prince Albert, Perranzabuloe	2½	—	—
1000	Darren (sil.-lead) Cardiganshire	5	2½	1½	6400	Procter United (lead, antim.)	—	—	—
1400	Derwent (sil.-lead), Durham	60	—	—	480	Raleigh, (tin, copper), Crown	7½	—	—
3907	Devon and Courtenay (copper)	—	—	—	1000	Reeth Consolidated, Towardack	4½	—	—
1024	Devon & Cornwall United (cop.)	11½	—	—	7000	Respyrn (copper), Lostwithiel	3	—	—
4000	Devon Burra Burra (copper)	1½	—	—	2500	Rhoswyd & Bachelidon (lead)	11½	8	—
1600	Devon Great Tineroff (tin)	—	—	—	10000	Rinsey United	—	1	—
6000	Devon Kapunda (cop. & sil.-lead)	£3 16	—	—	3000	Locks and Treverbyn (tin)	£2 16	—	—
10000	Devon Tin Mines	—	—	—	3300	Longborough (tin), Smallwell	—	—	—
1200	Doe of Cornwall	10½	—	—	256	Ilwacarne (cop. tin), Gwlnear	22	—	—
3000	Dryngwyn (lead), Wales	11½	10	—	5000	Round Hill, Salop	18s.	—	—
256	Englebrook, Llanphangell, Card.	12½	50	—	4000	Sithney Wheel Buller (tin)	1½	—	3
4096	East Alfred Consols (lead, cop.)	1	—	—	1500	Skiddaw & Blencathra, Keswick	11s.	—	—
256	East Basset (copper), Redruth	18	27	—	12000	Sortridge Consols	1s.	1½	3½
1500	East Birch Tor (A) (tin), Devon	3	—	—	2000	South Carn Brea (cop.), Illogan	13	6	—
1000	East Birch Tor (B)	1½	—	—	256	South Charlotte, St. Agnes	5	—	—
6000	East Bosorn, St. Just	—	—	—	5000	South Cork (silver, copper)	—	—	—
1948	East Crowndale (tin), T. Madron	£2 18	—	—	6000	South Devon (tin), St. Ives	£3 13	2½	—
1024	East Ding Dong (tin), T. Madron	£2 18	—	—	4196	South Friendship Wheel Ann	2½	—	—
4000	East Gunnis Lake Junc. (cop.)	2½	—	—	2000	South of Scotland	2½	—	—
1024	East Halamanning (tin)	1	—	—	3500	South Speed, Uny Lelant	3	—	—
6000	East Kitt Hill	1	—	—	2048	South Wales Consols	£2 8 4	1	—
9000	East Tamar (sil.-ld.), Beerferris	£1 19	½	½ ½	94	South Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan	—	37½	—
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	12	—	—	4096	South Wheel Yeoland	—	—	—
4000	East Wheal Arthur	8s. 6d.	—	—	250	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just	14	—	—
2048	East Wheal Bedford, Tavistock	2½	—	—	5208	St. Austell Consols	—	—	—
2048	East Wheal George, W. Gwennap	—	—	—	1214	Blazey Consols	57½	—	—
4000	East Wheal Leisure, Perran	10	—	—	20000	St. Day United (tin & copper)	2	2	—
4000	East Wheal Russell, Tavistock	£3 3 6	1½	2 2½	512	St. Michael Penkevil (tin)	4	—	—
3500	East Wheal Vor (tin)	£1 9	—	—	999	St. Minver Consols (silver-lead)	1	—	—
1000	East White Grit	£1 8 6	½	—	1800	Swanpool, Budock	7	—	—
554	Ecton Mountain, Derbyshire	10	—	—	2000	Tassan (lead), Ireland	12s.	—	—
536	Ecton Mountain (lead, copper)	5	—	—	4944	Tavy Con. (cop.), near Tavistock	38s.	2½	—
1280	Egnair Lee, Llanfihangel-y-Croft	7	—	—	6400	Tees Side (lead), Cumberland	1½	1½	1½
5000	Fat-wat & Wh. Virtue, St. Col.	£1 2	—	—	1000	Tokennyb Con. (cop.), St. Ives	7½	—	—
24000	Fox Tor (tin)	1	—	—	1044	Trannack Consols, St. Erth	7½	—	—
12000	Fraseria lead Craiglog (lead)	—	—	—	12000	Trannack Consols	1	1	1
12000	Gall-Frith-Rhedyn (lead)	3	3½	—	1024	Trebarvah, Perranuthnoe	3½	—	—
5000	Garrig (lead), Flint	£2 6	—	—	4096	Trebrugent United (tin), St. Teath	£1 10	1½	—
2500	Georgia Consols (tin), St. Ives	5½	—	—	600	Tregardock (lead), St. Teath	6½	—	—
12000	Gorn (lead), Llanidloes	1s.	—	—	4096	Trebell Con. (tin, cop.), Lanivet	£1 8 6	—	—
243	Grambler & St. Aubyn (copper)	100	—	—	10000	Trelogan, St. Colomb Minor	1½	2	—
900	Great Beam (tin), St. Austell	20	14	—	3000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth	—	19	—
6750	Great Bryn Consols (cop., tin)	1½	—	—	6000	Trenault (lime, copper)	—	—	—
12000	Great Gwarch, St. Austell	—	4½	3	3104	Uddio, France	1	—	—
30000	Great Crinnis (copper)	1	1½	—	2000	Trenow Consols	—	1½	—
30000	Great Hweas United	1	—	½ 1	10000	Trevalga (slate), Boscastle	1	—	—
1024	Great Sheba Consols	15½	15	—	2048	Trerhyon (tin, copper)	5	—	—
6000	Great South Tolgus	2	1½	—	2500	Trevenen (tin), Wendron	£3 3 6	4½	—
10000	Gr. Tregene Consols, Altarnun	1	—	—	3200	Ty-Maen, Whitford	—	—	—
10000	Great Trevedoce, Warlignon	2	—	—	4000	Tyn-y-Worlodd (slate), Carnar.	4½	—	—
1024	Great Wheal Alfred, Phillack	33½	31	38 41	10000	Tyn-y-berth (slate)	1½	1½	1½
5120	Great Wheal Badminton (tin)	2½	—	—	5000	Uplha United Mines, Caullillon	1½	—	—
20000	Gr. Wh. Vor (tin), T. Madron	2½	1½	—	10000	Uplha United Mines, Caullillon	1	—	—
1026	Gustavus Mines, Camborne	8s. 11d.	1	—	20000	Vale of Towy (lead)	—	—	—
6000	Gwynllyfion (lead)	4s. 6d.	—	—	2000	West Aberffwyd, Cardiganshire	4s.	—	—
512	Halamanning and Croft Gwalth	90	32½	—	1024	West Abraham (cop.), Crown	—	—	—
8192	Hawkmoor (tin & cop.), Calstock	£1 6d.	—	—	1024	West Alfred (cop.), Phillack	14½	16½	15 17
5000	Haytor Consols (tin, copper)	4	—	—	6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan	1½	25½	—
1500	Henneck (silver-lead) Henneck	£7 16	2½	—	2860	West Crinnis, St. Austell	2½	—	2½ ½
5000	Holme Moor (tin), Ashburton	2	—	—	256	West Damsel (cop.), Gwennap	£10	—	—
5000	Hope Valley (lead)	—	4	—	1024	West Ding-Dong (tin), Saxe	£4 13 6	—	—
1024	Hydrogen (silver-lead)	3s.	—	—	2500	West Fawcett (tin, cop.)	£6 0 8	—	—
2048	K. Tremayne (tin)	nil.	—	—	6000	West Par Con. (cop.), St. Blazey	1	21s.	—
6000	Keewick (lead), Portinscale	£4 2	1½	—	200	West Seton (copper), Camborne	77	235	—
3300	Kilbricken (silver-lead), Clare	4½	2½	—	1056	West Stray Park	2	5	—
1698	Lamhercoe Wheal Maria (cop.)	18	—	—	120	West Trethellan, Gwennap	17	—	—
1024	La Min (copper), Gwlnear	5	3	—	5000	West Wheal Alfred (cop.), Hayle	£4 14	2	—
252	Lanarth Con. (cop.), Gwennap	4	—	—	6000	West Wh. Buller (tin), St. Just	1	—	—
6000	Lungford and Baring	£1 6 6	—	—	512	West Wheel Franes, Illogan	20	—	—
1024	Leads and St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	1½	—	—	4000	West Wheel Knoll, Calve	—	—	—
10316	Leads Town (tin, cop.)	2½	—	—	500	West Wheel Toward (cop., tin)	32½	—	—
256	Leland Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	65½	—	—	1000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	6	—	—
4000	Loventon United (lead), Cardigan	—	—	—	3072	Wheal Augusta (tin), St. Just	1½	—	—
20000	Ludgvan Lease (tin), St. Ives	—	—	—	240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	6½	—	—
1024	Melin Llyn-y-Pair, Merioneth	2½	—	—	530	Wheal Carne (tin), St. Just	9½	—	—
246	Mengearre and Tregunists (tin)	8	—	—	1024	Wheal Carpenter (tin), Gwlnear	£4 12	—	—
256	Messer, Bodmin	35	100	—	1024	Wheal Carpenter, St. Sydenham	7½	—	—
4096	Middleton (lead), Snalbeach	4s.	—	—	512	Wheal Constance (lead), Newlyn	11	—	—
1024	Mill Pool (tin, cop.), St. Hilary	5½	3½	—	4096	Wheal Crebor (cop.), St. Agnes	5	2½	—
6154	Orlford Court (tin), St. Austell	1	—	—	5000	Wheal Gwennap (cop.), St. Agnes	—	—	—
7500	Mixon Great Cons. (cop.), Leek	—	—	1½	1092	Wheal Ennis (lead), St. Ernes	3½	—	—
10000	Molland (cop.), South Moulton	16s.	—	—	1070	Wheal Enys (tin), Wendron	£6 15 8	—	—
1024	Mouth Tiack (tin, cop.), Lelant	1	—	—	764	Wheal Franco, near Tavistock	19½	—	—
5000	Nantes and Penruir	1½	1½	—	30000	Wheel Friendship, St. Hilary	1	—	—
4000	Nant-y-Car (cop.), nr. Khyaderfa	3s.	7	—	6000	Wheel George, St. Columb	1	—	—
1024	North Abrah (copper), Crown	—	—	—	6000	Wheel Grenville, Camborne	3½	—	—
5000	North Britain Burra Burra	2½	—	—	10000	Wheel Guskus (tin, copper)	1½	—	—
1024	North Buller (copper), Redh	£3 14	2½	—	5120	Wheel Harriet, Camborne	1½	—	—
6000	North Damsel (cop.), St. Austell	1	—	—	16	Wheel Hensel, Gwlnear	100	—	—
1024	North Ding Dong (tin), Madron	—	—	—	256	Wheel Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant	£5 8 6	—	—
2000	North Downs (copper), Redruth	1	5	4½	5000	Wheel Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	3½	2½	—
2500	North Frances (cop.), Illogan	3½	—	—	512	Wheel Margery (tin), St. Ives	6½	—	—
2000	North Levant (tin, cop.), St. Just	1½	—	—	3400	Wh. Mary Treat Consols (cop.)	5	7	—
21000	North Staffordshire Consols	1	—	—	6144	Wheel Maudlin, Llanlivery	1½	—	—
2000	North Tamar (silver-lead, cop.)	—	—	—	512	Wheel Montague (tin)	6½	—	—
10000	North Towy and Cystanog	4s. 6d.	—	—	256	Wheel Music (copper), St. Agnes	1	—	—
94	North Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan	5	60	—	808	Wheel Oak (tin), near Helston	1½	—	—
1024	North Wh. Robert, Walkempan	—	—	—	256	Wheel Prudens (cop.), St. Agnes	4½	—	—
1060	North Wheal Treawny	£4 10	10	—	512	Wheel Regent (copper), St. Agnes	4½	2	—
12000	N. Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwin.	1½	—	—	4000	Wh. Robert, Sampford Spiney	£13 6	—	—
2048	Okel Tor (lead), Calstock	4½	5	—	2048	Wheel Robins (tin) Liskard	£2 17	—	—
7980	Old Avarack & Nancotton United	4½	—	—	4000	Wheel Russell (cop.), Tavistock	2½	—	—
10000	Old Trethewey Consols	1	1½	1½	1024	Wheel Sidney, Plympton	3½	—	—
256	Old Wheal Basset, Illogan	4	—	—	512	Wheel Sophia (tin), Lezant	£14 3	—	—
2500	Orsedd (lead), Flint	2½	—	—	952	Wheel Stanley, St. Columb	—	—	—
12000	Parkwyn and Carwisleick	—	—	—	6000	Wheel Teahy (copper), Illogan	2	—	—
10240	Pembroke & East Crin. (cop.)	5½	—	2½	3245	Wheel Trevelyn (copper), St. Agnes	1½	—	—
5000	Perran Consols, Enoder	—	1½	—	512	Wheel Trefusis (cop.), Gwennap	19½	13	—
1500	Pencraig (lead), Carnarvon	4	—	—	3000	Wheel Trevelyn (tin), Breage	3½	—	—
5000	Pendarras & St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	£1 2	—	—	8448	Wheel Trevena (silver-lead)	1½	—	—
5000	Penhale Consols (silver-lead)	3½	—	—	1068	Wheel Tryphena, Camborne	10½	—	—
128	Penmaen (gold), Merioneth	125	90	80	3167	Wheel Unity (cop., tin), Gwlnear	6	1½	—
640	Pen-y-Gell (lead), Flintshire	6	5	—	1024	Wheel Uny (tin, cop.), Redruth	13½	7½	—
2925	Penzance Consols	1½	—	—	1024	Wheel Venton (sil.-lead), Lisk.	£6 19 3	—	2½
24000	Perran and Leisure United	11s.	—	—	6400	Wheel Whistler	1½	—	—
1000	Peter Tavy & Tavy	—	—	—	3245	Wheel Trevelyn (copper), St. Agnes	1½	—	—
6000	Pewar & Lancelarrow (cop., tin)	£2 3	—	—	4096	Wheel Wre (lead), St. Ives	£1 1½	3½	—
50000	Poltimore (cop., gold), Devon	1	—	—	4096	Wheel Zion (cop., lead), Calstock	3½	2½	—
2400	Porkellis United (tin), Wendron	10	10	—	6400	Whitford (lead), Flint	6s.	—	—
1024	Præd Con. (tin), Towardack	1½	—	—	4096	Wood (lead), Beerferris	—	—	—
1624	Præd Cox Wood, Luxlillyan	1½	—	—	4096	Yeoland Consols (tin, copper)	4½	2½	—